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Tower Views

by Clearway

Congress Pauses to Think For Less Offensive Armor Strikers Struck Against

¶ After Senator Robinson, Congress mills about uncertainly as the passing of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas throws a handful of New Deal legislation into the uncertain category. A five-day truce gives both the Yeas and the Nays opportunity to reorientate themselves in a Senate whose compass needle is rendered unstable by the loss of a stanch New Deal lodestar. The Court reorganization bill substitute, which was in the heat of discussion at the time of Senator Robinson's demise, is perhaps the most important of the proposals coming in for consideration during the five-day respite which ends next Tuesday. New Deal leaders urge that the battle for adoption of the substitute measure go on as a memorial to Senator Robinson. Opponents, however, believe they can carry a motion to recommit the measure. This would mean the retirement of the bill to innocuous desuetude.

¶ Issues go on as mortals come and go. But the passing of Senator Robinson again illustrates that the true qualities of man are beyond the touch of mortality. The measure of intelligence and righteousness expressed by Joe Robinson is not lost to those whose affections he had touched. The common acknowledgment of his good qualities at least momentarily wipes out the bitterness among Senate opponents. Awareness of the continuing activity of the indestructible good expressed by man would continue to erase not only the bitterness from Congressional discussions, but would lift questions such as the Court substitute bill into a realm of reason, justice and wisdom transcending human opinions, human ambitions, and human sentimentality.

¶ **Institute Applauds Peace Talk.** When Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, doughty retired war dog of the United States Marine Corps, stood before the Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, Va., and demanded a constitutional amendment which would restrict forever the armed forces of the United States to its own territory exclusively, he received an ovation exceeding any reception tendered the many peace-producing ideas presented at the summer gathering. While there are many arguments which might plausibly involve the United States in foreign wars affecting American interests, the plea of this American soldier to give America the leadership in practical peaceward moves by putting her forces on an exclusively national defense basis was conceded to have the sterling quality of consistency. A nation preaching peace with threatening guns is like a minister of the gospel endeavoring to enforce morality with a crowbar. The nation desiring to promote peace cuts a ridiculous figure when it appears dressed in the armor of Mars.

¶ **C. I. O. Induces Opposition.** While representatives of 73 communities meet to organize nationally (that unaffiliated workers may be, protected against the threats, force, and intimidation of organized workers), deputy United States marshals seek C. I. O. steel strike leaders and others charged with obstructing the mails. The two incidents are significant, for despite the charge of Steel Workers Organizing Committee that the national organization is aimed against unionization, the fact remains that if interference with the mails is proved against the strikers, it will be demonstrated that the strikers' activities were aimed at the public.

¶ **Recent developments** in the labor field all too tragically tend toward the building up in America of a class consciousness—an impression that a battle exists between management and labor. Such is not, in the final analysis, the case. The battle is between suggestions of intolerance, greed, thirst for power, and ideals of justice, mutual helpfulness, common progressiveness. The inescapable remedy consists in the suppression of wrong concepts and the common acceptance of the practical divine code of ethics.

¶ **Sino-Japanese Situation Acute.** While Peiping reports an agreement between local Chinese and Japanese authorities at Tientsin, Tokyo announces that national troops will be dispatched from the Japanese mainland, and a Chinese foreign office spokesman at Nanking reports that the central government has ordered reinforcements to North China and he denies that any agreement has been signed, charging that Japan's aim is to force an agreement which the Japanese may interpret to their own advantage. The Japanese reply is that they are trying to confine settlement to a military agreement by way of improving the atmosphere so that diplomatic negotiations may be successful. How casually nations shoot down human beings to line the trenches of diplomacy. How patiently men permit themselves to be thus used. How surely they might prevent it.

In The Boston Section:

Fishing Smacks Bring Food To Strike-Bound Nantucket

Contempt Action Against Worcester Strikers Considered

Codman Hill Foreman Takes Stand at Fin Com Hearing

Bank Created Money Discussed at Wellesley Institute

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Steel Men Returned to Eat; Where Labor Is Most Active

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15—Reasons why steel men are returning to work evidently in great enough numbers to break the steel strike are brought out in the first systematic canvass of steel workers to be made in the industry here.

"Why did you go back to work?"

To men sweating from shoveling minerals into furiously heated furnaces melting steel this query was put, and repeated elsewhere in shouts to get above the din of mills rolling the new-made metal.

Few surveys of this kind have been made anywhere, it is said in local steel circles. Indeed, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, one of the independent plants visited by the strike, does not permit talking with the men while at work.

The inquiry was made at the Cleveland steel plant of the Republic Steel Corporation, which has been foremost in the public eye during the strike.

No company official was on hand

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By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio: A federal grand jury which had investigated blocking and retarding of the mails in Ohio steel strike areas returned indictments against nine men, including Joseph M. Morton and Kenneth Steed, C. I. O. chapter presidents, at Massillon, Ohio.

Detroit—Union officials claimed today that nearly 8000 trucks and 40,000 to 50,000 workers all over Michigan, were idle in consequence of a strike by operators and helpers for higher wages that started at midnight.

Johnstown, Penna.: Representatives of 73 communities met today to found a national organization for the protection of the worker, a movement the Steel Workers Organizing Committee charged was aimed at the defeat of unionism and financed by steel interests.

New York: The strike-harassed shipping industry faced more threats today.

For Ford and Chicago riot investigations: Page 4.

Uniform Code Of Road Laws Gains in U.S.

Safety Plan Seen Making Striking Headway in State Legislatures

Check on Drivers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 15—Gathering momentum, the movement for uniform highway traffic laws in the states begun a decade ago made striking headway in the recent sessions of the state legislatures, a review of 1937 legislation shows. These laws are designed to make the roads safer for automobile passengers and pedestrians.

Summarizing this year's laws, the National Safety Council here finds that about 40 states have now adopted one or more of the acts of the standard vehicle code substantially as drafted 11 years ago when Herbert Hoover, then secretary of commerce, called a national conference. The legislatures this year probably enacted more laws in harmony with the uniform code than at any previous sessions, Safety Council officials say.

While there still remains plenty of work to be done before all five acts included in the standard code become effective in the 48 states, authorities here regard the progress made to date as impressive. Given skillful administration of laws now on the books, the public may expect to see the states which have not yet taken action fall quickly into line, said Sydney J. Williams, director of public safety of the National Safety Council. On the other hand, careless and inexpert administration is likely to bring about public reaction, he says. He therefore urges all those who have worked for passage of these laws to turn their efforts now to getting a high grade of administration.

Drivers' License Law

One encouraging spot in the picture now is that the two acts of the standard code most generally adopted are the two held most vital to safety. The one which has had the most widespread acceptance is the one for which the National Safety Council campaigned most earnestly—the drivers' license law. This is the act found most effective in pulling the unfitten driver off the highways.

In 42 states the drivers' license bill, or a variation of it, has become law. Next highest in favor among the five parts of the code is the one known as "Act V," regulating traffic on the highways. This act establishes uniform rules of the road, and speed regulations and provides for compulsory accident reporting. This was enacted in part by five states in their recent sessions—Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, South Carolina and Tennessee. States which inaugurated or improved accident-reporting systems under this act include Oklahoma, Indiana, Arkansas, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington.

Two states, Washington and Iowa, revised their entire vehicle code with an eye to standardization. Another extensive legislative program was enacted in Indiana. A number of states gave heed to their school children and raised requirements for school bus regulation. Some also made safety teaching compulsory in schools.

The acceleration of the whole highway safety movement in the last year or so is considered noteworthy.

Action in Many States

Although it has been over 10 years now since the Hoover conference on street and highway safety drafted the model act for licensing all auto-

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Peiping Center of Foment in Far East

Wide World; International

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Premier of Japan — **China's Ancient Capital**, The Gates of Peiping, Where Several Brushes Have Occurred Between Chinese and Japanese Troops in the Past Week — **Gen Chiang Kai-shek**, Premier of China

Anglo-U.S. Aid Sought in Far East; Japanese and Chinese Rush Troops

President Keeps Eye on Developments in Foreign Field

Consults Advisers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—President Roosevelt is keeping a close eye on the foreign situation, both respecting Spain and North China, and regards it as his most pressing problem of the hour. He had three appointments with Foreign Affairs experts today, and it was announced at the White House that he had canceled his usual week end cruise on the Potomac in order to keep in closer touch with developments.

In succession, the President conferred today with John Van A. MacMurray, Ambassador to China and outstanding American authority on China; with his Ambassador-at-Large and confidential adviser, Norman H. Davis; and with Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State.

Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, placed unwonted stress on these events. He also called attention specifically to the statement of Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, that the American and British Governments are in consultation over the Sino-Japanese crisis.

All this preoccupation with foreign affairs has a double purpose, in view of Washington observers. In the first place, admittedly the outlook is serious in two hemispheres.

In the second place, President Roosevelt stands in need of a good foreign-affairs issue to take attention somewhat off the Supreme Court conflict. From this viewpoint, observers would not be surprised to see some decisive presidential action within a few days—perhaps a coordination of the American Neutrality Act with the new British plan for isolating Spain. This could be done by presidential proclamation in extending the neutrality law to other powers than the belligerent factions in Spain.

There has been material pressure exerted upon the State Department to extend the embargo provisions of the act to Italy and Germany. However, such extensions—as previously proposed—was regarded in State Department circles as verging dangerously toward unneutrality. But if taken in line with an Anglo-French plan, neutrality might be preserved and the interests of peace assisted.

Events in Far East Take Serious Turn

Nanking dispatches throw light on events that brought about Secretary Hull's firm warning both to China and Japan against war. They indicate a conviction in the Chinese capital that Japan is bent on war, and China is equally bent on resistance.

From Tokyo comes word that Japan would not welcome any form of intervention in the Sino-Japanese crisis. It is reported that the elder statesmen have approved of forcing the issue with China "with caution."

Reinforcements are being rushed to the support of the Twenty-ninth Route Army by the Central Government at Nanking. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is staying at Kuling, but is directing every move with closest attention.

Local agreement is reported reached at Tientsin. But the Nanking Government has always insisted that it would recognise no such local agreements.

Outside Pressure Held Only Way to Prevent Hostilities

Chiang at Helm

By H. J. Timperley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING, July 15—Four days ago—to disclose a bit of secret history—a foreign observer closely in touch with events here caused the following message to be transmitted to a high official of the State Department at Washington with whom he is personally acquainted:

"Dr. Hu Shih and other responsible Chinese regard the present crisis as the most serious since December, 1931. What I learn confidentially of Chinese military preparations and the temper of highest officials from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek downward, leads me to believe that Nanking has virtually made up its mind to fight.

"One reliable authority here learns that the Japanese plan to start a general offensive on July 15 with 50,000 troops.

"Hence the only likelihood of averting a major conflict appears to be immediate and vigorous Anglo-American intervention, which would be highly acceptable to Nanking."

Is It Zero Hour?

The morning of July 15 has come and thus far no word has reached Nanking indicating that the threatened offensive has actually begun, though it appears that minor skirmishes are occurring in the neighborhood of Peiping. In all other respects, however, the above quoted message seems to describe exactly the present Sino-Japanese situation.

The Chinese do not want to fight if they can possibly avoid it. For this reluctance, apart from a general distaste for war, there are many good reasons, among which may be briefly cited the following:

1. The Central Government has not yet fully recovered from the shock of the Sian affair last December;

2. Unification of the provinces under the Nanking rule is incomplete though well on the way;

3. The Central Government is bus-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Tokyo Not Ready For Intervention By Foreign Power

TOKYO, July 15 (AP)—National troops will be dispatched to North China from the Japanese mainland, the War Office announced today, because of the serious situation there.

By William H. Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 15—Japan wants no foreign intervention in its quarrel in North China. This is today's outstanding development in the Sino-Japanese crisis.

The Foreign Office spokesman emphasized this point in response to questions by journalists. He declined to state in advance whether Japan would reject a proffer of friendly mediation from some other

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

France Delays Reply to British Control of Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 15—France is expected to accept Britain's compromise proposals for re-establishing control in Spain, but only as a basis for further discussions and on the condition that the British agree to give the French certain specific reassurances regarding application of the plan.

The French Government, which was surprised by the extent of the concessions it proposed to grant the Francoists, has asked London for more information. The essential difficulty for France is recognition of belligerent rights to General Franco conditionally agreed to by the British proposals.

Political Objection

The chief French objection to recognition of General Franco as a belligerent is now political, since the strategic objection—that the implied rights of blockade would threaten French communications with North Africa—are very largely met by the safeguards included in the British plan. Politically, however, the French Government's position is awkward, because the Socialist Congress has just passed a resolution opposing the granting of belligerent rights to the Spanish insurgents. To do so in the face of this mandate might very possibly mean the resignation of Socialist ministers from the Cabinet and its consequent downfall.

The way out of the dilemma, however, is offered by the fact that the London compromise indicates that belligerent rights would only be made after the withdrawal of volunteers has been effected.

Need Clarification

Some satisfaction must be conceded to France on this point before Premier Chautemps and his Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, can be sure of winning the support of the Socialists at a Cabinet meeting late today.

Despite their readiness to discuss the British plan, however, French official circles are very pessimistic as to the plan's prospects of success. It is not believed here that General Franco will consent to withdrawal of Italian and German troops, and it is declared that France has now firmly decided not to let the intervention of Italy and Germany in Spain continue indefintely.

Added to this concern here at the Spanish situation is the serious uncertainty over the Sino-Japanese crisis. The French press asks anxiously whether Russia will intervene if open warfare breaks out in the Far East. Governmental circles, however, still hope that war in China will be avoided.

Germany favors control plan; Operations on Madrid front: Page 2.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Reich and Poland Take Full Control In Upper Silesia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 15—Application of "non-Aryan" legislation was one of the first acts of the German Government on assuming full sovereignty over its section of Upper Silesia when the Geneva convention of 1922 lapsed today.

For the past 15 years this province, which was partitioned between Poland and Germany by the treaty of Versailles, has been under control of a League Commission which had the difficult task of dealing with complaints from both sides of the frontier. The head of the commission was Dr. Felix Calonder, former President of the Swiss Confederation. Despite the arduous and intricate problems involved, problems of minorities, property rights and labor rights, in which racial feelings naturally ran high throughout his 15 years in office, both Germans and Poles have admitted Dr. Calonder's impartiality of judgment. The German press today pays him high compliment.

Today Germany and Poland assume complete sovereignty over their parts, determined in future by the two countries themselves. Negotiations of the past few weeks have produced understanding on the most technical issues and it is proposed that the policy adopted under the mixed commission shall be continued with minor modifications.

One of the outstanding questions, however, still not settled between Germany and Poland, is that of treatment of minorities on their respective sides of the frontier. The complaint is made here that the German minority is not given proper treatment.

League ends rule-in Upper Silesia. Page 5.

Christians' Parley at Oxford Divided on Sanctions Scheme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, July 15—The peace and war question has been engaging the attention of the world conference of Christians in session here. Try as it will to postpone discussion of this issue, the conference invariably finds itself debating ways and means that must now be taken to prevent a recurrence of another World War. The shadow of possible conflict in the East and in Europe falls across the pathway of the 800 delegates as they take their way to their places of worship and discussion.

The responsibility for formulating a report on the universal church and the world of nations rests on a commission, the chairman of which is President John Mackay of Princeton Theological Seminary and its secretary is the Rev. William Paton, secretary of the International Missionary Council.

Organized Peace Plea

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood in his capacity as a British delegate to the conference, appeared yesterday before the commission and made an eloquent plea supporting an international political organization as the way to peace. He conceded that the primary business of the church is evangelization and recovering for mankind of spiritual primacy in the realm of art, politics, economics and diplomacy. "But we must," Lord Cecil continued, "preach the wickedness of war and the importance of peace.

"The church must somehow convince the nations that they are amenable to moral and spiritual law," he said. "Respect for treaties can hardly be expected widely to prevail until the nations have been provided with spiritual incentive bound by spiritual commitments."

The British peace leader declared that he could not accept pacifism as the cure for the world's ailments. "The use of force," he said, "is in itself not wrong, nor can I believe that simple abstention from force—even if practicable and if universally applied—would solve the peace and war problem."

Defends League

The speaker then swung into the defense of the League of Nations. "The League has not failed," he said. "It has failed in specific instances. But in its larger aspects the League has succeeded beyond anything that could be reasonably expected of it at the time of its creation. It is imperfect, but it would be an unspeakable calamity if this world conference of Christians were to say anything indicating its abandonment of hope in the League."

The speaker was applauded when he declared: "The League has changed the international atmosphere toward war. This is a fact for which the churches should be everlastingly grateful."

Lord Cecil's disavowal of pacifism for the church was challenged by the Rt. Rev. Richard Roberts, former moderator of the United Church of Canada.

"Much discredit has already fallen upon the church for its record in past wars," said Dr. Roberts. "In the event of future war shall the churches of different nations raise their prayers against each other be-

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ABC's of Fusion Taught Pupils In LaGuardia School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today has added lecture-room procedure to his city hall calendar, launching 18 students selected from city colleges for careers in government upon a course in fusion theories of city management.

The first of the mayoral discourses to supplement the study of the practical application of these theories in city departments was delivered yesterday on the truly LaGuardian subject of abolishing the professional politician. The Mayor took off his coat and developed his theme in the informal tone of conversation, but none the less emphatically.

The professional politician would fight every change for betterment, he said; was "conservative in everything except speechmaking," and could be expected to turn the forthcoming state constitutional convention into a field day to defeat the burningly needed advance to reapportionment of state senatorial and assembly districts.

Britain's New Streamliner Is Fastest Train in Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More railroad history on the East Coast route to Scotland has been written by the London and North Eastern Railway.

Coronation, Britain's new all-streamlined wonder express sped along the Great North Road of iron at well over 100 m. p. h. so smoothly it might be merely cruising at a leisurely 40.

This it did between here and Grantham recently on a trial run.

For a full mile near Essendine, the locomotive drew Coronation at 109 m.p.h.

The object of the test was not to break records, but to prove to the railway's guests that they could be carried along at a cruising speed of 90 m. p. h. with no more shaking than at a mere 40 m. p. h.

On the down journey the maximum speed was 93½ m.p.h. For 46 miles, an average speed of 85.1 m.p.h. was maintained. On the return journey, a stretch of eight miles was covered at 100.5 m.p.h., working up to 109 m.p.h.—this with a train 42 per cent heavier than the Silver Jubilee. Today, Coronation is the fastest train in service in the British Empire, its average to York being faster than the Cheltenham Flyer.

This great new link between the English and Scottish capitals covers the 392 miles in exactly 6 hours. One stop only is made, at York on the down journey and at Newcastle on the south-bound trip. The average throughout speed is 66.02 m.p.h. giving a record speed service to and from Scotland. By leaving London at 4 p. m. business men are now able to spend the best part of the day in the metropolis and still reach Scotland at a reasonable hour.

The entire train is air-conditioned. There are no compartments, but small alcoves to insure privacy. In the first class carriages, swiveling chairs are placed at specially shaped tables and are so arranged that passengers when dining may face diagonally toward the windows and thus get a much better view.

Five streamlined engines, named after the British Dominions and India, have been specially built to haul the Coronation expresses. By permission of the overseas governments, the armorial bearings of each country are displayed on the cab of the engine. Like the one named after Canada, locomotive Union of South Africa has been fitted with a whistle as used on the South Africa Railway. The corridor tender immediately after the engine follows the general scheme of streamlining and carries 8 tons of coal and 5000 gallons of water.

President Opens Way To Shelve Court Bill

Reported to Have Told Senators He Will Let Congress Decide

Peace in Party Is Goal Sought

Factional Struggle Over Robinson Successor Is Beginning to Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—At a private conference with four Democratic Senators this morning, President Roosevelt is understood to have declared that he was prepared to leave to Congress the decision on whether the Supreme Court reorganization bill should be shelved.

This was the statement, it was reported, which he made to four first-term senators who visited him at his living quarters at the White House. News of the visit only leaked out later in the day.

The President, it was understood, told the senators that the question was what to be done with the court reorganization measure and he was represented as feeling that it was not up to him to demand specific action from Congress despite his personal views in the matter.

1. Opponents of the court bill started a re-check of the entire Senate membership prior to their avowed purpose of introducing an immediate motion to recommit. They expressed complete confidence of defeating the court bill, either by sending it back to committee or by filibuster. However, after the latest check, one of the opposition leaders said that the motion to re-commit might not be made after all. Under the circumstances his comment indicated that the same close division on the court bill existed as heretofore, unaffected by Senator Robinson's passing.

New Deal Senators Confer

2. Meanwhile, a group of more than a dozen first-term Democratic Senators prepared to hold a conference to decide their future course. Most of them were elected on a New Deal ticket and are vigorous supporters of Mr. Roosevelt. One of them, Senator Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa, declared that the group held the balance of power, and that all but one or possibly two would press for the revised court plan. In any event, he declared, they would fight against adjournment until other pending New Deal bills are enacted, particularly the new farm bill.

3. Meanwhile, the brief Senate session this morning was used to jam through non-controversial action on measures which have been dammed back in the 10-day legislative "day" that was concluded by Senator Robinson's passing. Senators Pope and McGill seized the opportunity to introduce the Administration's new comprehensive farm-aid program, designed to replace AAA, which the Administration hoped to rush through quickly . . . The Senate adopted, too, the conference report on the $85,000,000 farm tenancy measure, and sent it to the White House.

Fight Over Successor

4. Meanwhile lines were forming quietly for what may turn into a struggle over the successor of Senator Robinson as majority leader, with New Dealers supporting Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, and opponents showing a tendency to back Pat Harrison of Mississippi. The latter though a close friend of the President's has not taken an active part in the court fight.

These were some of the developments going on under cover here, made more difficult to disentangle since they were carried forward under the shadow of the Robinson funeral. A state funeral will be held in the Senate Chamber tomorrow, attended by President Roosevelt. Burial services will be held in Little Rock, Ark., which will be attended by the Vice-President.

The fate of the court bill may be disaccosiated with the other major decision facing the Senate, what to do with the rest of the legislative program. A defeat of the court bill need not decide the other. Some court plan opponents are likely to resist a stampede for adjournment.

The New Deal program hanging in the balance contains the following measures:

1. New AAA farm bill.
2. Wage hours bill.
3. Norris power program for regional TVA's.
4. Executive reorganization bill.
5. Bill to stop tax loopholes.
6. Social security perfecting bill.
7. Minor appropriations bills.

On the other hand, New Deal leaders seek to argue that Senator Robinson had given his life for the legislation now before Congress, including the court plan, and argue that the battle should go on with

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Plugging of Tax Loopholes Awaited to Test Sincerity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—The degree of vigor with which President Roosevelt pushes proposed legislation to plug tax loopholes will tell whether his drive against tax dodgers was conceived for a political purpose or not.

If the President's chief aim was to persecute a group of the nation's rich men by revealing to the public ingenious ways they have devised to escape taxes and thus contributed to the Treasury deficit, then his goal has been reached. If on the other hand, the public hearings have been held for the purpose of finding a remedy for weaknesses in the present revenue act, then work has only begun

The joint Congressional committee to which Treasury experts have been submitting examples of tax avoidance is about to bring its public hearings to an end. In executive session they begin to study proposals to make it more difficult for wealthy taxpayers to take advantage of certain deductions by forming corporations instead of paying all their income tax as individuals.

Many people are wondering why it was necessary for the Treasury to name names in its testimony. It would have been just as easy to present the various cases using "A, B and C" if the Treasury had desired to keep the names secret. Without names, the cases would not have made such good newspaper copy, however, and Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, admitted at the outset that publicity was wanted.

"I am hopeful," he said, "that the continued publicity which hearings of this sort give with respect to the game of tax avoidance may help to create an atmosphere by which men will hesitate to use these artificial devices to avoid payment of taxes."

What the committee has done thus far is to reveal ways and means by which imaginative people with large incomes can legally get out of paying taxes. It has shown how personal holding companies can be formed, yachts and mansions incorporated and foreign firms used to subdivide individuals into multiple personalities and thereby permit them to obtain benefits of deductions that would be disallowed if claimed by them as individuals. It has also announced the fact that there are hundreds of tax lawyers in the country ready to advise people how to make use of these loopholes. Some 400 of them have left the treasury service for the more lucrative field of private tax practice.

The nert step will be to plug up the loopholes that have been widely advertised in the hearings. Now that their use by some wealthy persons has been revealed, it is natural to suppose that others will seek to take advantage of them also, so long as their use is not illegal.

The tax inquiry up to this time had the appearance of a "soak-the-rich" measure, but Secretary Morgenthau argues that the new legislation to come will actually benefit the rich by making it possible to raise more revenue without raising the tax rate.

Whatever the intention of the Administration may have been, politics has played a considerable part in the inquiry. Disturbed at the naming of so many "economic royalists," Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, brought up the case of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has diverted money from her radio talks directly to the American Friends' Service Committee for charitable uses without paying any taxes on it. The law allows only 15 per cent of total income to be deducted for philanthropies.

Yesterday the committee received a letter from Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, in which he took the responsibility for Mrs. Roosevelt's action. He said in his opinion Mrs. Roosevelt was in the "position of an artist or actor who aids a charity by a benefit performance."

He added: "There is no tax on such a kindness and whatever spiritual enrichment comes of good works is not estimated as taxable income.

"The Bureau of Internal Revenue legal office, which I then headed, therefore advised that upon those facts Mrs. Roosevelt would receive no income and would owe no tax no income and would owe no tax American Friends' Service Committee.

Regional Rulers In Japan Warned To Be Prepared

TOKYO, July 15 (AP)—Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, Japanese Minister of War, today warned an unprecedented council of prefectural governors that the crisis caused by a week of fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops in North China may take an even more grave turn at any moment.

Japan's first ranking war lord urged the council of 50 regional rulers to take all possible measures for mobilization and be in readiness to requisition everything necessary for the army's operations against China.

General Sugiyama's statement came virtually at the same time as 3,000,000 army and navy reservists were told to hold themselves ready for a call to the colors.

"The crisis has exploded in North China," Gen. Ikutaro Inouye, president of the Army and Navy Reservist Association, proclaimed to its members. "Future developments are unpredictable but we must be prepared for the worst in order to preserve the empire."

In addition to the army reinforcements, which General Sugiyama told the governors had been dispatched to North China "to end Chinese treachery and Chinese insults to Japan," intensified naval movements were disclosed.

Admiral Mitsumaso Yonai, Minister of Marine, detailed the fleet's moves to support the army in the crisis.

The navy had dispatched warships to the coasts of China and Japan's protégé, Manchoukuo, Admiral Yonai declared, to protect or to evacuate Japanese nationals. Units had been sent up the Yangtse-Kiang river, he said, as well as placed at strategic positions in the North and South China Seas.

Other portions of the fleet, the Admiral told the Council, were being held in readiness at home ports to sail for China stations at a moments notice to guard Japan's vested interests in the event the situation becomes worse.

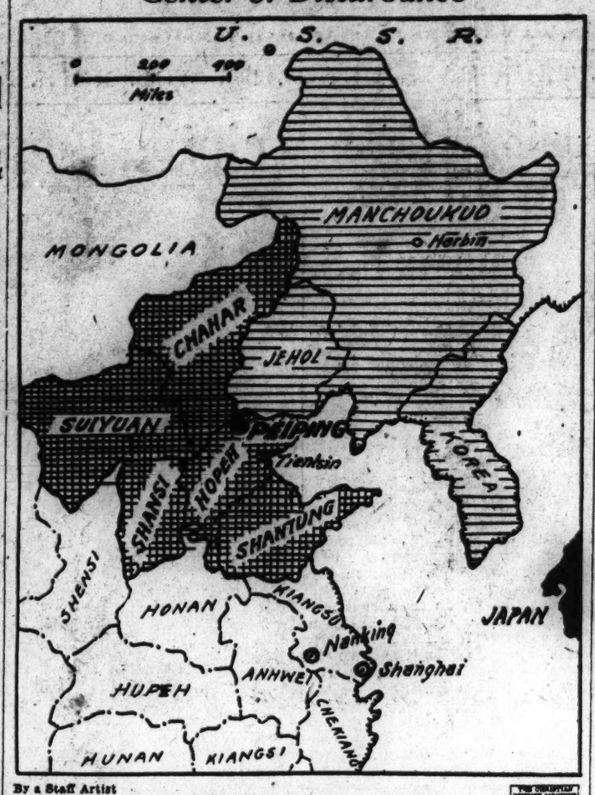
Foreign observers here said they were convinced Japan must get concrete results of some kind to justify the enormous expenditures incurred in moving reinforcements to North China. These results, Japanese expect, will come in the form of a complete readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations and settlement of all the principal issues between the two countries.

Peace negotiations were underway at Tientsin, headquarters of the Japanese North China forces, but the feeling here was that any agreement reached by Japanese local authorities with Hopei-Chahar officials would not be recognized by the Nanking Central Government.

In that event, it was freely said, Japan would have to strike with her army to achieve the empire's demands for a settlement not only of the local clashes but the outstanding Sino-Japanese issues, including that of creating an autonomous Hopei-Chahar state.

The Chinese Government, according to dispatches received here, has ignored the negotiations and is sending troops, airplanes and endless supply trains to the front.

Center of Disturbance



By a Staff Artist

Centers Upon Hopei-Chahar Autonomy

The Dark-Shaded Portions of the Map Show the Two Big Districts in North China Which Japan Would Like to See Cut Loose From Nanking. The Light-Shaded Portions Indicate Manchoukuo, Jehol and Korea, All Under Japanese Influence

China Rushes Reinforcements For 29th Army Near Peiping

NANKING, July 15 (AP)—The Chinese Government's Foreign Office spokesman disclosed today that the Central Government had ordered reinforcements to North China to support the 29th Route Army which has been fighting Japanese troops near Peiping for the last week.

The spokesman declared that he could not disclose in detail the military precautions taken as a result of the grave crisis, but added: "Six divisions of troops are standing by somewhere in North China ready to go to the aid of the 29th Army if necessity demands."

China's paramount goal was peace, he said, but he added, "such military reinforcements have been called by China's Government in support of the 29th Army opposing the Japanese in North China as caution and self-preservation dictated.

Chiang at Kuling

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is directing the movements of the nation's military units from his summer headquarters at Kuling, the spokesman said.

"He has the military situation at his fingertips and is co-ordinating all military activities. He won't hesitate for a moment to leave Kuling for North China if his presence is needed."

Neither the National Government nor local North China officials, he said, have signed any agreement with Japan concerning the present crisis, "although the aim of the Japanese is to force local officials to sign an agreement under duress, after which the Japanese will interpret it as their convenience dictates."

(A dispatch filed from Peiping before the interview with the Foreign Office spokesman said that all indications pointed to North China officials having signed an agreement that would settle the crisis to the satisfaction of the Japanese Army. Nanking officials repeatedly have said that they would recognize no such local agreement.)

Ex-Communists Offer Aid

"Some former communist forces have offered their services in support of the National Government," the Foreign Office spokesman said, "but Nanking has not considered availing itself of their services unless the situation in North China becomes such that guerrilla type warfare, in which these soldiers are adept, is required. Only then will they be used, as a last resort.

"Expressions of loyalty from military units throughout the nation are pouring into Nanking, these including Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces.

"Japanese interpretations of China's movements against the Japanese as military expansion in North China, whether these moves be military or otherwise, deliberately are designed to detract from China's primary desire of maintaining in every activity of the nation's Government, the paramount goal of peace.

"The Japanese continually refuse to settle the issue through established diplomatic channels. Instead, they prefer to seek to overawe local authorities by a display of military strength."

General Chiang's "self-restraint" in remaining at Kuling and the willingness of Chinese diplomats here to handle the North China affair is "conclusive evidence," the Foreign Office spokesman said, "of his hope and desire for a peaceful settlement."

Germany Backs Control Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 15—The British Government's new proposals for restoration of the normal working of the International Non-Intervention Committee appear to be favorably received here today, though it is emphasized that careful examination of the implications must be made and Italian opinion consulted before the final judgment can be given by the German Government.

Meanwhile certain observers here consider that the British proposals have gone far to meet the German and Italian demands by suggesting: First, a scheme making an end of sea control round Spain; second, continuing the maintenance of control of land frontiers; third, control in Spanish ports themselves and by overseers in merchant ships; fourth, granting of belligerent rights to both sides in the Spanish war, under certain observers and with prescribed conditions.

Meanwhile there continues to exist in informed circles here the conviction that Britain will soon reach an understanding with General Franco by which England is assured of future supplies of mineral ore from Spain. Germany, too, as has been openly admitted in the past few weeks, is primarily interested in Spain as a source of supply for mineral ore. Negotiations between a representative of General Franco and German interests have been going on for some time. The difficulties are not of a political nature, in view of General Franco's open adoption of totalitarian ideas and of moral and other help received during the past months from Germany. They rather concern the way in which such imports can be paid for out of Germany's ever diminishing foreign exchange store.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

ily engaged in a vast program of railway, financial and rural reconstruction which must perforce be interrupted, perhaps abandoned, if war starts.

Japan Forcing Issue

On the other hand the Japanese are acting as though they were determined to force the issue in North China, possibly with the idea of using the crisis as a means to whip up popular enthusiasm for the Army.

To students of Far East history the situation points a parallel to that existing immediately prior to the Sino-Japanese war of 1894 and one which, if unchecked, might lead to a conflict of even greater magnitude, since China today stands prepared, with a modernly equipped fighting force of 500,000. It is clear that after patiently turning the other cheek to Japan for nearly six years the Chinese have now reached the limit of human patience.

From my hotel window as I sit typing this dispatch I can see tanks and trucks loaded with military supplies rumbling along the Chung Shan road which runs through the heart of the Chinese capital.

"Nanking Will Fight"

China wants peace, but peace with honor. Here it seems to me is the issue in a nutshell. If Japan insists upon detaching the provinces of Hopei and Chahar from the Central Government's authority, then Nanking would fight. And who can say where that would end or who might not be involved before the end.

It is not merely a local issue, but one which goes to the very heart of the Sino-Japanese problem—or for that matter of the world problem of violence and aggression versus sanity and peaceful ways.

In the minds of the Chinese, America stands for peace and good neighborliness as does no other country to the same degree. The question on everybody's lips is will the United States make an effective bid for international concord in this hour of emergency?

Dr. Walter Simons

BERLIN, July 15 (AP)—Dr. Walter Simons, former president of the German Supreme Court and former Foreign Minister, who passed on today, was recognized as one of the world's leading authorities on international law. He was Foreign Minister when Germany capitulated at the end of the world war.

He held on to his post when the imperial government was overthrown, but left it just a week before Germany was forced to sign the treaty of surrender at Versailles on June 28, 1919.

Dr. Simons had an important part in the organization of the republic and served for two months as president pro tem of the nation in 1925 between the death of President Ebert and the inauguration of President Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

Rail Unions Prove Strikes Not Vital To Achieve Success

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 15—White slips of paper are being pushed through holes in little boxes in the offices of 19 of the standard railway labor union locals throughout the country. When they are counted on July 26 it will be known whether the more than 1,000,000 members of the unions want a wage increase badly enough to strike for it.

"But," those familiar with the situation insist, "no matter what the result of that vote, there won't be any strike."

Why? Why is the possibility of strike remote? Why has there been but one strike on the railroads since 1922? The answer lies partly in the fact that railroading is a highly specialized business, partly in the fact that the railroad workers have been organized for many years with the result that the technique of mediation has had opportunity to develop, but chiefly in the fact that the law under which railroad disputes are handled not only was approved by both sides, but actually was written by them, jointly. The Railway Labor Act was passed by Congress in 1926 and provides what those who use it say is a just, logical, effective, and comparatively smooth method of settling any differences which may arise.

The law was amended in 1934 and now includes two types or paths of settlement. One covers changes in rules and wages. These may go before the national mediation board and eventually through it to an emergency fact-finding board appointed by the President.

Minor grievances, involving application and interpretation of rules, are settled through the Railroad Adjustment Board, which was added to the machinery under the 1934 amendment.

The case which brought on the present strike vote involves wages. The non-operating unions, those including station men, shop men, telegraphers, maintenance-of-way men, etc., want a 20 cents per hour increase. The operating unions, commonly referred to as the Big Five, including the enginemen, and trainmen, want a 20-per-cent increase. The non-operators are generally in the lower pay brackets and it may be seen that in their case a 20-per-cent increase wouldn't amount to as much as a 20-cent increase.

In this instance the various general committees representing the individual roads are acting together nationally, but the non-operating group is acting independently of the operating group.

Pan-Pacific Rally Draws Women Of Eight Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, July 15—Eight countries are represented by nearly 100 delegates to the fourth triennial conference of the Pan-American Women's Association, now in session here.

The countries represented are: Australia, China, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, the United States and Canada.

Youth Movements for Peace, Traffic in Arms, Population Pressures, Labor Standards, Traffic in Women and Children, and Socialized Health are subjects scheduled for discussion at the business sessions.

Miss Kathleen Courtney, founder of the Women's International League and special delegate from England, opened the conference with an address. Mrs. Tsune Gauntlett of Tokyo, Japanese wife of a British professor, is president; Miss Mary Cady of San Francisco is chairman of the program committee, and the United States delegation is headed by Mrs. Edgerton Parsons.

The association was formed in 1928 with Miss Jane Addams as president. The three prior sessions have been held in Honolulu.

The purpose of the current conference is to promote understanding and peace among the women of the Pacific countries.

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

fore the throne of God? Shall the church go on recruiting soldiers from its pulpits? The position of the church in war time is not different from peace times. It should be at all times the instrument of love and reconciliation."

Thus is the issue drawn between the pacifists and those who would achieve peace through a program of economic and military sanctions.

The delegates who are participating in the work of the Commission on Church and Community and State in Relation to the Economic Order found themselves in disagreement as to what constitutes a Christian economic society. There were those who felt that the capitalistic system under the restraint of law, in the interest of the public good, might well receive the approbation of Christians. There is the contrary view, however, which insists upon radical changes in the organization of the economic order looking toward the establishment of co-operative society. The chairman of this section is Mr. J. P. R. Maud, dean and Fellow of University College, Oxford.

Two speakers, Dean Walter Matthews of Saint Paul's Cathedral, London, and the Rev. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary, New York, in the public meeting attended by the associate delegates, addressed themselves to the problem of church and state. Both speakers unqualifiedly condemned deification of the state and both called upon the church to maintain independence of thought and action, despite whatever persecution or penalty might be attached to such policy.

Local Agreements Reported To Satisfy Japanese Army

PEIPING, July 15 (AP)—An agreement was reported today to have been reached between local Chinese and Japanese authorities at Tientsin settling the North China crisis to the satisfaction of the Japanese Army.

Even as the Chinese National Government was massing large concentrations of troops on the southern borders of Hopei Province, persistent reports here indicated the local authorities had given in to the Japanese demands.

The National Government at Nanking has insisted throughout the tense week of fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops that it would recognize no agreement reached locally.

It was believed here that the elimination from the Government of Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, commander of the 29th Route Army and head of the Hopei-Charhar political council, was the main feature of the agreement. The report declared the Hopei-Charhar Government of the two North China provinces had already been organized according to the agreement with Japanese.

The two secondary points of the reported agreement were said to be removal of General Sung's 29th Route Army from the area of hostilities to the southward and installation of a new head of the Hopei-Charhar council, who would be acceptable to the Japanese Army.

It was considered doubtful here if the 29th Army, which has been fighting the Japanese since a week ago Wednesday, would leave the area if it was ordered to do so under the agreement.

Repeated clashes in an ever widening area around Peiping were still being reported between the Chinese troops and Japanese.

Tokyo Mobilizes Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

great power. But in view of Japan's self-assumed role as the sole stabilizing force in East Asia and the invariably deprecatory references of Japanese officials to the Nine Power Treaty, there can be little doubt that Japan would receive coldly, if not with positive hostility, any suggestion of interference by foreign powers in the present crisis.

If the problem were only settlement of the still relatively minor clashes around Peiping, prospects for a peaceful solution would be brighter. But something far more fundamental and difficult of adjustment is at stake, namely the entire status of North China, where the Chinese insistence on full sovereignty for its Central Government and the Japanese claim of preferred economic position seem irreconcilable.

Swift Developments

Several developments today indicate further aggravation of the tense North China situation. They may be listed in the following order of importance:

Firstly, the War Office this evening announced the dispatch to North China of a contingent of troops from Japan. Hitherto, reinforcements of the garrison there came only from Manchoukuo and Korea.

Secondly, the Navy Minister, Admiral Yonai, told the emergency conference of governors of prefectures here that naval units are being stationed at various points on the China coasts and the Yangtze River.

Thirdly, the general tone of speeches which the Cabinet ministers delivered before the governors were harsh and uncompromising. These speeches contained many warnings to China to be careful not to provoke Japan further. The War Minister, General Sugiyama, referred to "China's illegal and treacherous anti-Japanese acts" and Premier Konoye declared that Japanese efforts for peaceful solution of the Lukowkiao affair came to nought.

Fourthly, a new clash, with one Japanese soldier killed, was reported near Fengtai.

Finally, a Metropolitan Defense Committee is created here to take special precautions against air raids.

Against this accumulation of facts indicating that serious events are imminent, those observers who still believe that a peaceful last-minute solution is possible can only cite the apparent absence of efforts to stir up the popular passion and the deliberation of military preparations as contrasted with the lightning surprise tactics employed in the Mukden incident.

Japan Tires of Delays

It is highly probable that the Japanese Government, after the moderate policy pursued over many months has failed to yield desired results as regards Chinese economic collaboration in North China and elsewhere, is now determined to enforce the solution of the North China problem along the lines it desires.

The present moment seemed favorable for such an attempt, because it is believed here that there is little likelihood that China will receive outside help. The recent wholesale purge of the Red Army generals and the yielding attitude of the Soviet Government in the Amur islands quarrel are interpreted here as signs of Soviet weakness and it is expected that Britain will take no decisive steps because of its pressing European preoccupations.

So unless China makes sweeping concessions, which are uncommonly difficult because of the aroused nationalist feeling in that country, the outlook for a peaceful agreement must be considered gloomy.

On the other hand, the large scale Sino-Japanese war, so often threatened without materializing in the last years, can only be considered absolutely certain when it actually starts. Even now, along with the more pessimistic rumors, there are vague but unconfirmed intimations that discussions are proceeding at Peiping looking toward settlement of the trouble on a local basis.

Daily Meetings

The rPivy Council, membership which includes many influential elder statesmen, today discussed the North China situation, hearing reports from Foreign Minister Koki Hirota and Finance Minister Okinobu Yaya. It is reported to have advised the Government to proceed "with determination but caution."

Further signs of the gravity of the situation are the return of Emperor Hirohito from his summer villa at Hayama and the decision of the Cabinet to hold daily sessions. Although no new clashes are as yet reported today, very dark clouds envelop North China, with Japan heavily reinforcing the garrison there and the Japanese newspapers filled with reports of mobilization of Chinese troops and airplanes.

Although the authorities place some damper on the natural sensationalism of the Japanese press, restraining the issue of extras, local newspapers prominently feature photographs telegraphed from North China showing the latest scenes of military activity. No totalitarian state could obtain greater unanimity of the press and other public comment than Japan now experiences. All newspapers in almost identical terms attribute all the blame to China and insist that Japan's actions are dictated by self-defense.

Cab Limit Bill Killed

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The House has killed a bill to limit the number of taxicabs in the capital. Hearings disclosed Washington has 4757 cabs—more than Chicago, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh combined.

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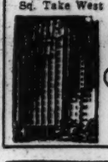
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Delegates See Danger Of Union's Collapse

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Being committed at this point to representation in proportion to population and wealth, the convention has been struggling with two problems, first, how to apportion the number of representatives in the absence of any authentic census, and second, how to keep the disgruntled and small states in the Union. Today: Delegates strove to find suffrage compromise and thus avert collapse of Union.

Tomorrow: Convention votes by narrow margin to accept compromise on state suffrage.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, July 14, 1787.

Laboriously debating over ground much of which already had been covered, the Federal Convention, as the week ended, struggled toward a fateful decision on the effort to compromise the issue of representation between large states and small.

A vote is expected Monday. Upon the outcome, it is generally believed, depends whether the United States will go forward as one nation or whether they will break up—possibly as one speaker suggested today, into three confederations having military alliances with one another.

Incidentally, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, dean of the assemblage, almost gave away today the secret of how close to disruption the convention has come. As a result of the strict rule of secrecy, and of the sentries who keep anyone from coming too near the doors of the meeting room, the townspeople in Philadelphia have no idea of the volcanic situation which exists among the deputies whom they see going daily to the upstairs hall in the State House.

The Rev. Manasseh Cutler of Massachusetts, well known both as a man of scientific attainments and as a promoter of the Ohio Company, called upon the venerable patriot yesterday afternoon after visiting with several other members of the convention. While they sat in the garden under a mulberry tree with several friends, Dr. Franklin showed his guest a curiosity he had received, a snake with two heads, preserved in a large vial.

Remembers Secrecy Rule

He started to take the two-headed snake as a subject for comment affecting the present situation of America. He raised the thought of what would happen if the snake were to be traveling among some bushes and one head should choose to go on one side of a stem and the other head should prefer the other side, and if neither of the heads then would consent to come back or give way to the other. He was about to mention something that evidently had amused him that day in the convention, but he was reminded of the secrecy rule and thereupon stopped short.

It is said that the genial doctor, in addition to his various compromise propositions and his proposal for prayers in the convention, also has given to members a bit of advice that may have considerable effect on the result. On a week-end such as the present, when matters have ended in a state of grave tension but with a day or two to intervene before resuming, Dr. Franklin urged that the members spend their time not in talking among those with whom they are in agreement to bolster their opinions but in talking with members on the opposite side of the issues so as better to understand each other.

This, it may be assumed, has resulted in some hot arguments but also has served the purpose the doctor recommended.

Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts today joined in the apprehensions voiced by Gouverneur Morris as to the future ascendancy of the western states; he feared they will "oppress commerce and drain our wealth into the western country." He proposed in the absence of Mr. Morris's method that a limit be placed on the admission of new states to the extent that their representatives should never exceed in number those from the original states.

The motion failed, four to five, with Pennsylvania divided. Roger Sherman commented, "There is no probability that the number of future states will exceed that of the existing states. If the event should ever happen, it is too remote to be taken into consideration at this time. Besides we are providing for our posterity, who would be as likely to be citizens of the new western states as of the old states."

A new effort to stave off the demand of the small states for equal representation in the second branch was made in a motion by Gen. C. C Pinckney to set up a prescribed list of numbers of members for the various states as has been done in the first branch but with less of a difference in the proportions. The numbers ranged from one for Delaware to five for Virginia, with a total of 36. This was seconded by James Wilson.

Stand for Equality

Captain Dayton immediately gave notice that the small states can never give up their equality.

Mr. Gerry, who was chairman of the first compromise committee, entreated his fellow members from the larger states to consider that an accommodation must take place, and that it was apparent it could not be obtained except upon the ground of equal suffrage in the Senate. His colleague, Caleb Strong, feared that "if no accommodation takes place, the Union itself must soon be dissolved."

Extensive arguments were made by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Madison on the soundness of the principle of proportionate representation, but with what effect is conjectural.

The Pinckney motion was defeated by the votes of six states to four.

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Katherine Johnson — Lillian Johnson — Col. Louis A. Johnson — Mrs. Johnson

Family Assembles in Washington When Colonel Johnson Is Sworn in as Assistant Secretary of War

Ex-Legion Head Takes War Department Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The wife and two daughters of Col. Louis A. Johnson, former national commander of the American Legion, recently saw him sworn in as assistant Secretary of War.

Colonel Johnson was appointed by President Roosevelt to the post which Harry H. Woodring left vacant on becoming Secretary of War last September.

A lawyer by profession, Colonel Johnson served overseas during the World War. He was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. In 1932-33, he headed the American Legion. He has also been a vice-president of FIDAC, international veterans' organization.

His public service has included a term in the West Virginia Legislature and an advisory post with the West Virginia section of the U. S. Employment Service.

The Johnsons expect to maintain their home in Clarksburg, W. Va., staying at hotels while in Washington.

Lillian, the eldest of the Colonel's two daughters, attends the Emma Willard School in Troy, N. Y. Katherine is in high school.

Col. Johnson is one of several former national commanders of the Legion who have held or are holding high federal posts. Hanford MacNider became assistant Secretary of War under President Hoover and later, Minister to Canada. Paul V. McNutt is now High Commissioner to the Philippines.

Secretary Woodring headed the Kansas state department of the Legion and still wields important influence in the affairs of the national organization.

'Keep Out of War' Gets Fresh Emphasis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 15—If the Institute of Public Affairs which meets here every summer is any test of American public opinion, it has indicated one thing here during the past 24 hours—that the people of the United States really want to keep out of war.

Many subjects are being discussed here and lively interest has been shown in all of them. This morning there were adherents for stronger collective security which would put a straitjacket on the dissatisfied and war-inclined nations. There were defenders for these same nations who drew sympathy for their real or imagined grievances, and there were other speakers who undertook to disprove the arguments of the dissatisfied nations.

But the event of the session, which will mark it more than anything else, was the ovation tendered last night to the colorful old war dog of the U. S. Marine Corps, Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler when that unconventional gentleman in unconventional phrases demanded a constitutional amendment which would forever bind America's armed forces to American territory and let the world know that American troops will never be used abroad.

Speculations

Perhaps, as many speakers here have contended, public sentiment would veer around toward intervention in the event of another great foreign war as it did in the case of the World War. Perhaps it was only a tribute to the colorful career of a famous soldier that brought in the crowds last night. Perhaps the response represented merely a momentary emotional response to the urge to isolate American lives from foreign wars.

But the fact is that the audience here last night which turned to hear General Butler was much larger than any other at this session of the institute and the response would appear to indicate a more general sympathy with his point of view than that accorded advocates of conflicting courses.

War's a 'Racket'

Perhaps it is a mistake to attempt to generalize on the response to the general's appeal. Many speakers have stressed what is not widely felt in this country, that the United States will be damaged physically by a major foreign war whether it takes actual part in it or not, and that therefore the United States should not only participate actively in peace efforts but should also be prepared to make heavy financial investments in peace if that is necessary to assure it. And this point of view has apparently made an impression on the audience here. But judging by external evidence, the strongest appeal of all was General Butler's to put America's armed forces on a truly national defense basis and make it physically and legally impossible in advance for any actual participation in other people's wars.

Drawing from his own experience in American wars and American "interventions" in Central American countries, the General ridiculed the motives and idealistic justifications always offered for such foreign excursions, declaring that "every war which Americans have fought or may fight in the future outside their own continental boundaries has been or will be a racket—a mean, cruel, yes, filthy racket." He said that in every case the taxpayers pay a heavy price for the advantages which a few obtain and suggested that if the cost were leveled on those who normally benefit there would be no war.

"It is too much to expect that this nation will be kept at peace by those whose financial condition would benefit by our participation in a war," he said. "The mass of the people who have nothing to gain but everything to lose must keep us out."

As methods for accomplishing this he suggested that as several South American countries have already done, the Constitution should be amended to make it impossible to use American troops except in case of actual invasion. He pointed out that Thomas Jefferson secured passage of a law which forbade the use of the National Guard outside the United States, a law which he said has never been repealed and which was evaded during the World War by requiring all National Guard troops to be sworn in to the national army.

Another device he advocated was to forbid the use of the American flag to all private shipping so that there could be no question whatever of an insult to the flag in time of foreign war. A certain prominent gasoline company could fly a flag with a gasoline pump rampant, he suggested, with "happy motoring" written under it.

To all of which his audience shouted and laughed and clapped with approval despite the fact that it consists for the most part of normally restrained and undemonstrative persons.

But even if the institute audience wants to keep out of war it can't overlook the problems of averting it in enthusiasm over the prospect of staying out. With obvious reluctance it turned back this morning to ways and means of alleviating the danger at the points of infection.

Strengthening of the League was advocated by Dr. Clark W. Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations Association, who suggested that its ability to restrain dissatisfied nations be enhanced by first putting a new liberal economic order at the disposal of all and then providing that it be closed entirely and immediately on an act of aggression. Instead of imposing sanctions gradually as was done in the case of Ethiopia he would have every economic and financial channel of normal intercourse closed at once so that an aggressor nation "would suddenly find itself shut off from raw materials, markets, the trade and the good things of life."

Japanese Case

But a league which wields such power in the interest of the existing status quo and the "have" nations who are best served by this stabilization of exsting conditions is no friend to Japan and Germany as spokesmen for these "have not" nations made abundantly clear. The Japanese case particularly was presented at length by T. S. Miyakawa, American correspondent for the Japan Times and Mail, who held that Japan's attitude towards China and towards the world at large is moulded by what to Japan appears to be the inexorable pressure of western domination. He said that today Japan, China and Siam are the only nations in the world not ruled by the west and that from the Japanese point of view this western and alien and grasping influence is constantly pressing in against them and threatening to wipe out their independence. He frankly admitted a willingness to resort to what the west considers violation of treaties and other illegal actions but held that for Japan it is a war of survival against alien influence and that the standards of western morals can scarcely apply.

Germany's case was heard at a round table yesterday where Dr. Helgo Culemann stressed his country's absolute insistence on colonies both for national prestige and as a source of indispensable raw materials and stated under questioning that Germany could not accept any new scheme for freeing raw materials or world currency stabilization or new markets for its products as a substitute for colonies.

Grover Clark, author, lecturer, and economic consultant, this morning challenged Dr. Culemann's arguments for such colonies, insisting that with the possible exception of Holland's overseas possessions no colonial empire has ever paid its own way and pointing out that the argument of the availability of raw materials falls down since they are most needed in time of war when they are not available unless sea communications are open.

He suggested that the solution for the needs of Germany and other nations short on raw materials and markets is not through a reallocation of colonies, but through an extension of the mandate system giving equal free trade access to all nations in all mandates and colonies. This should include, he said, abolishing any trade preferences for the nation which controls the colony or mandate politically. He conceded that such a development may not appear immediately possible, but held that it is not too much to hope for from enlightened leadership, and warned that "much worse lies ahead than has gone before" unless this solution to the legitimate grievances of the "have-not" nations is put into practice.

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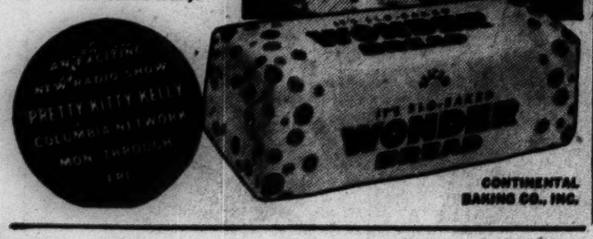

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New York Police Seek 12 Indicted In Policy Racket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Police today searched New York City's underworld for 12 persons indicted by an extraordinary grand jury here on charges of having operated a numbers pool, or policy racket, estimated to have enjoyed an income of $100,000,000 a year for the past five years.

Mentioned in the indictment is J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, at one time attorney for the late Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer, and, more recently, the subject of disbarment proceedings brought by the association of the bar of the City of New York. An eight-state alarm from police headquarters named Davis and his co-defendants as fugitives from justice.

Testimony obtained by Thomas E. Dewey, special rackets prosecutor, indicated that the alleged racketeers conspired to determine the winners of their lottery enterprises by arranging to fix the pari-mutuel odds at various horse races used to supply a base for the pool.

The indictment contains 12 counts, accusing the defendants of conducting a lottery, and one count of conspiracy. Except for the count of conspiracy, for which the punishment may be a year in prison, the counts are punishable by a prison sentence of two years each.

Besides Davis, the grand jury indicted D. L. Smith, formerly a New York city policeman, who was discharged from the force in 1929; also Joseph Ison, an alleged policy banker held in prison after raids early this year, and Alexander Pompez, also an alleged banker who is now in Mexico. And against whom extradition proceedings are said to be pending.

The others sought are:

Martin Weintraud, a lawyer, free on $20,000 bail after having been arrested in raids last January.

Abraham Weinberg, believed to have been a lieutenant in the Schultz organization and to have been murdered about the time Schultz was shot in a Newark, N. J., barroom in October, 1935.

George Weinberg, brother of Abraham.

Joseph M Ison, a brother of Masjo J., who was reported to be in France.

John Cooney, Sol Girsch, ex-convict; Harry Schoenhaus, mentioned as "Big Harry," and Harry Wolf, described as "Little Harry," whose police record was said to contain four arrests since 1916.

Smith was arrested by Dewey representatives soon after the indictment was issued as he was entering the office of his private detective agency.

The move by Prosecutor Dewey showed that, prior to the killing of Schultz, his staff had made elaborate investigations and planned extensive arrests, only to have their work disrupted by the sudden shooting and loss of the chief member of the alleged ring.

Temperance Drive Launched At Christian Endeavor Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—A two-year program for temperance is being launched by the International Society of Christian Endeavor which closed its thirty-sixth international convention here.

By a decision of the board of trustees of the organization, members upon reaching their respective homes, will sign and circulate pledges for total abstinence from the use and sale of alcohol as a beverage.

This action was vigorously endorsed by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the society, in an address in which he called upon young people everywhere to unite "to promote total abstinence by choice of the individual, prohibition in every unit that can be captured by the free votes of the people, and for the complete destruction of the liquor traffic conducted for profit."

Speaking after a tour of 46 countries which he visited as president of the association, Dr. Poling appraised the situation in the United States and held liquor to blame for a tide which he said is "sweeping us toward social disaster." With increased liquor consumption has come, he said, "slaughter on the highways, juvenile delinquency, and a new approach to political corruption through new ventures in liquor control." Temperance education and legislation were urgently needed to stem this tide, he warned.

"The open sale of alcoholic beverages has reached scandalous proportions," he declared. "In tens of thousands of the 473,000 places of liquor sale in the United States, minors of both sexes are served freely. Young women for the first time in modern American history are employed as barmaids.

"The growing menace of liquor is a challenge to every citizen in every State of the Union, in every city and in every countryside."

The convention also adopted resolutions calling for a world disarmament conference. Two highlights of the proceedings were the talk by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on "Peace" and an hour and a half parade in which more than 5000 delegates marched through the downtown streets. The parade was led by the Utah delegation which won honors for the largest percentage of registrations.

Admiral Byrd was given a parchment scroll, lauding his courage and praising him for the example he has set to youth of the world in his personal conduct and as an opponent of war. He warned against crack-brained schemes for promoting peace, urging the people of the United States to take more interest in government and to become acquainted with its problems more fully before attempting to solve them.

Dr. Poling, who presented the scroll to Admiral Byrd, read a letter from President Roosevelt congratulating the society for conferring the honor on the explorer. "His is a career which should be an inspiration to youth everywhere," the President wrote.

Dr. Poling, re-elected for the thirteenth time, urged the protection of American democracy.

"Indifference is the only foe that can defeat it," he declared. "This American freedom depends upon the maintenance of its safeguards. History proves that the greatest safeguard of freedom is the independent court. Let America treasure and hold inviolate this independence."

One of the visitors to the convention was Mrs. Francis E. Clark of Newton, Mass., widow of the founder of Christian Endeavor. "Mother Clark," as she is called by the delegates, was attending her fifty-sixth meeting. She has been a regular attendant at the annual sessions of the trustees as well as the biennial sessions of the society.

Tarver Bill Approved

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee approved yesterday the Tarver bill designed to help dry states be dry. The bill would provide fines of not more than $1000 or imprisonment of not more than a year for importing or transporting intoxicants into dry states.

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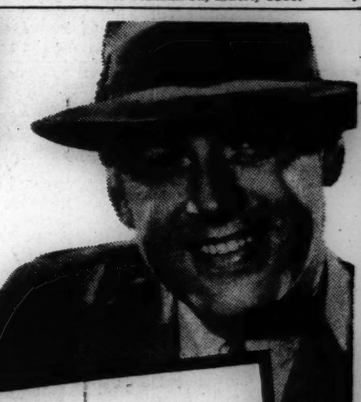

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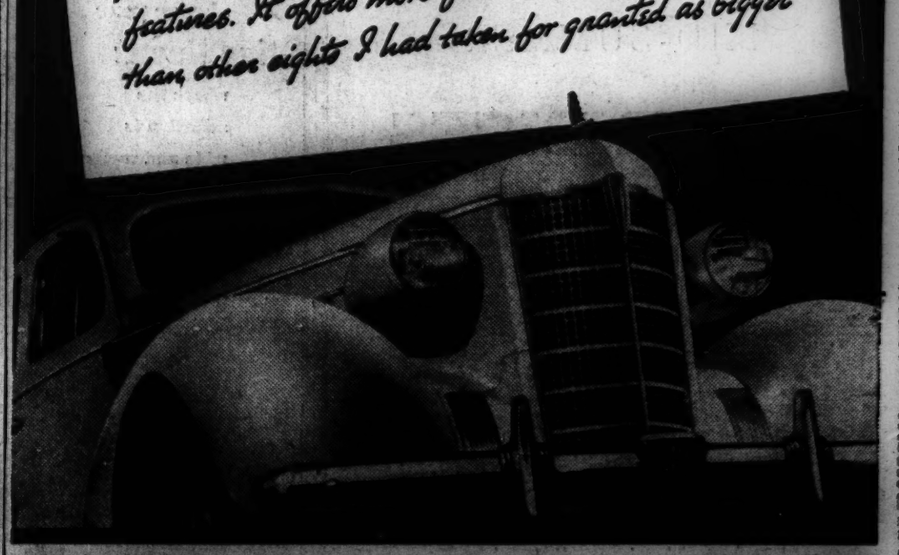

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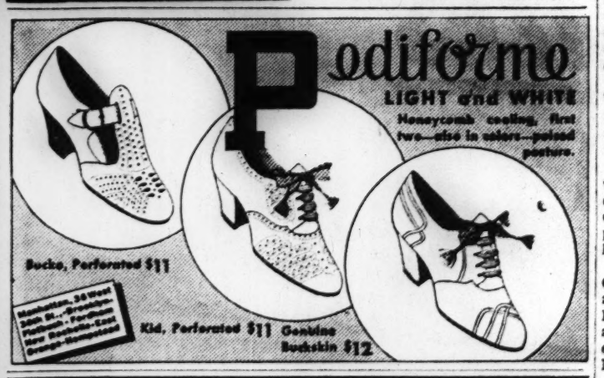
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Steel Men Say They Returned To Work 'So They Could Eat'

(Continued from Page 1)

at any of the interview. Permission had been obtained to go into the plant and talk freely with any of the men anywhere. Pledge was given to each worker that his name would not be used and that what he said would not be told to the management.

Causes that led workers to come back to their jobs in the face of the strike proved to be many.

The commonest was the need to eat.

Of such replies here is sample from a former native of Austria-Hungary:

"I didn't have nothing to eat. I got a family of ten children and have to come back to work. Just one of the children is working and he have to take care of himself. I didn't pay my rent for three months. I've been working here for four years and I like the job and so I came back."

Various workers declared themselves satisfied with their wages and hours and saw no need for the strike. A typical answer was this:

"We were getting good pay here. There was nothing to kick about. The company is not bad to work for. We needed the work. The C. I. O. isn't going to feed us."

Another group felt the objective of the strike, a signed contract, was not sufficient for them to quit work for. Typical was the following:

"I don't see why we went out on strike just to recognize the C. I. O. We wouldn't have gotten anything out of the strike. The only guy that would get any benefit was Lewis (chairman of the C. I. O.). I was one of those that signed up with the C. I. O."

A justification for coming back advanced by some was that no strike vote had been taken. For instance it was urged:

"When we did go on strike, nobody had a word to say about it. Nobody took a vote down here. If they had voted on it, we would have kept on working. One morning I come back to work and find the gates blocked. The C. I. O. calls the strike without giving us a chance to vote. I really don't believe a strike vote would have carried and that they were afraid of that and so didn't let us."

Claim Preparation Lacking

Lack of adequate preparations of the strike was charged by others.

"The strike was pulled at the wrong time," commented a worker. "How they ever expected to get a gang of men like us organized one month I don't see. Why didn't they work on them for a year? The place wasn't even organized when they pulled it. Half the plant didn't know what the strike was about. If they had given the men time and worked on the plant for a year, it would have been different. I was sorry I couldn't stay out longer and help the strike. I feel they pulled it too early."

Communism credited to the C. I. O. impelled a number to return to the mills.

"I don't believe in dictatorship," it was said in this group. "I don't believe in these radicals in any shape or form. There is too much Communism in the C. I. O."

Feeling that workers of foreign extraction were the backbone of the strike came out as a marked motive for the return to work. Friction between steel men of American stock and strikers of recent European origins have developed, according to talk among the mill men. Some claimed that most of the native Americans were back at work and that the pickets and other strikers still out were predominantly aliens.

Casual violence was also attributed mostly to the foreign neighborhoods where nationalities live together, and where a man's return to work is more a matter of community interest than is common to other workers scattered across a great city.

Likes to Hear English

"When the plant reopened, the Americans came back to work, but few of the foreign element returned," declared one of the young men. "The truth is that for once I could walk through this mill anywhere and speak English and be understood. Any time I hand my money out for union dues it will be to a man who can talk English."

As the number of men returning to work has increased, the movement has brought more of the alien group with it, until a considerable percentage of those now back in the plant are of foreign extraction, it was self-evident during this survey.

Some men came back to work at once because they had no sympathy for labor unions and did not like being forced to lose almost six weeks' pay because of the strike. One of this group remarked:

"I don't believe in unions. They are something of a racket, it seems to me."

The organized back-to-work drive, conducted by a self-starting association of employees, induced a number to return. Of this influence it was said:

"Fellows came around and got men to sign to come back to work. That's why I came back. They had a hard time for a while."

More faith is put in the Employees' Independent Association than the C. I. O. by various workers. "I'm satisfied with our committee down here," observed one. "I believe it has a better idea of labor policy than the C. I. O."

Frankly, a section of the plant force didn't know what the strike issue was, it admits, and readily returned after losing 40 days' pay.

"I came back because I needed work," explained one of this group. "I didn't have anything to live on. Conditions brought me back. I joined the C. I. O. A lot of those that joined never understood what the strike was about. I didn't. They said it was about a contract. A contract don't give me nothing to eat."

The plant in which employees were interrogated while at their jobs was the Corrigan-McKinney division of Republic Steel Corporation. Normally, its force totals 3000. The company claimed 2700 at work.

Reopening a week ago Tuesday (July 6), the plant is unmistakably making steel, the visitor observes. A count of its open-hearth furnaces, in which steel is produced, showed 11 of them in operation and a twelfth heating up so as to go into service the same day. Two were out of use for rebuilding. The average in service customarily is reported as 12 out of the 14, since open hearths are made of brick and continually one or another has to be rebuilt.

Slower progress was found at the blast furnaces which make the pig iron for steel. Two of the four were working. The others were partially delayed by the strike. They were expected to resume in three or four days.

Starting with its furnaces cold on Tuesday, the company stated it had produced and rolled its first new steel the following Friday night—four days from zero.

This independent canvass of why workers came back took in different departments for variety and endeavored to reach men in the lower pay brackets as well as those in the higher.

When informed of criticisms of the C. I. O. and its steel tactics heard among returning employees of the Republic plant, Samuel Handelman, attorney for the C. I. O. Steel Worker's Organizing Committee in Cleveland, made this specific answer:

"The strike was not called hastily, but only after long negotiation with the independent steel companies concerned. All the steel workers union lodges here fully discussed the possibility of a strike and gave their leaders authority to act when necessary. So there was no question of democracy.

"It was only after Philip Murray, chairman of the S. W. O. C., became convinced the committee couldn't get an agreement that he finally called the strike.

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Peace Reigns in South America

Continent Is on Terms of Cordiality With Rest of World

Watches League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—In the midst of the uncertainty which persists in the international sphere, South America, as a whole, counts itself fortunate in being able to maintain cordial relations with practically every country in the world.

Nevertheless, it cannot remain indifferent to the complications which frequently arise in the community of nations. If they and their continent enjoy the benefits of peace and mutual confidence, South Americans, or the majority of them at least, feel an obligation to lend their aid in the re-establishment of international tranquillity in the world, as a means of restoring economic and social welfare in every country. Few Latin states, even those who hold aloof from the League of Nations, have denied this co-operation, but they all insist on a liberty of action which their geographical situation and political interests demand.

In this mood the majority of the southern republics have continued to collaborate with the international organizations of which they form part and with the League of Nations. Their attitude toward the Geneva body, however, has undergone a notable change since the Ethiopian episode.

At first, there was a tendency to carp and criticize because they were led into what has been described as the "wilderness of sanctions." Afterward, when there was time to consider, it was seen that they perhaps had contributed partially to the failure to function. Many of them had joined the League to be in the fashion; few took their obligations seriously and hardly any thought they would ever arise.

Causes of Failure

It is both unnecessary and too late to examine the causes of this particular Geneva failure, especially, so far as South America is concerned, the chief of these being rooted in the lack of co-operation among League members in Europe itself. Latin American members have been too busy revising their own attitude, which is likely to be more sincere in the future. For one thing, they realize that membership in an international institution of the League's caliber is a serious business. Obligations cannot be lightly assumed, and must be fully discharged. If a new and better League emerges from the present chaos, it may be taken for granted that American members will be both valuable and loyal, neither maintaining any old nor accepting any new obligations, unless convinced beforehand that they are workable and will receive unanimous support.

Judging by the remarks of their various national leaders, the reform of the basic structure of the Geneva institution by means of the national reorganization of its political framework, is inevitable. The principal cause of the failure of the League, in the broad judgment of South American statesmen, was its lack of universality, and they consider that all reforms should tend toward solution of this difficulty.

The Chilean Government, convinced on the one hand that so delicate a mission as the reform of the Covenant would require deep study, and on the other hand that it should be achieved as soon as possible, introduced this problem at the Council meeting held last July, and succeeded in obtaining its inclusion in the agenda for the Ordinary Assembly the following September.

What Americas Demand

South Americans—for Chile was speaking for virtually the whole Southern Continent—recognized that it was not an easy task; on the contrary, that it was subject to long controversies and complicated negotiations. In effect, when this thesis was introduced at the Ordinary Assembly, it enabled the member states, through their authorized representatives, to make known what manner the reform should take, according to their way of thinking. So far as it is possible to generalize, South America insisted on the necessity of attaining universality and of consulting the non-member states with regard to the reform of the Covenant, so as to seek the best manner to assure their incorporation or reincorporation in the League of Nations at the proper time.

This continent received comprehensive representation on the special committee finally set up, with the attendance of 28 countries, charged with the study of Covenant reform and with facilities for communication with non-member states, to ascertain their thoughts on the subject. The problem of universality was inscribed, and 25 states, in their replies to a questionnaire, agreed that this was fundamental.

Majority opinion on this continent—i. e., in countries like Argentina, Chile and Peru, where the League is a live issue—seems to be that this committee must place itself in contact with states outside the League, in order to discover their points of view with regard to modifications which the present League requires. This is the only way, it is judged here, to carry out the reform with cordiality and good understanding between the nations, and the only way to make the provisions of the Covenant effective.

Valencia Incident Indicates Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santiago, Chile

The recent diplomatic incident between the Santiago and Valencia governments, now happily forgotten, illustrates the growing influence of public opinion on foreign policy in Latin America. This influence is being exercised more than ever for the cause of liberalism or, perhaps, for what is known as moderation in international relations.

The incident involving Spanish-Chilean relations is typical. For more than 48 hours the Santiago Government was reported "on the point of breaking diplomatic relations" with Valencia because its ambassador's luggage had been subjected to an unauthorized search. But relations were not broken off, and the incident was allowed to pass with an expression by Valencia that the customs officers had been over-zealous in their duties and by Santiago that it did not recognize the right to open diplomatic luggage.

Makes a Knotty Problem

It is evident that the very study of the problems reveals complexities whose solution cannot be the work of a few months. The different technical aspects, and above all the political side of the question, are interlaced, causing obstacles which only careful labor can eliminate. Nowhere is this more appreciated than in League member states of South America.

Nevertheless, there is a certain amount of impatience in some quarters, which regret that the slowness of the methods adopted have not permitted a real advance. There is talk of some initiative, perhaps from Chile, to secure this ardently-desired international co-operation. It is considered necessary to avoid diminution in League efficiency.

Three other American states have left the League, making seven of the 21 continental nations that do not now belong. But the majority cling on. They do not want to lose hope for a brighter future for the League. Their attitude appears to be a waiting one, attentively following the course of the work carried out in Geneva for the greater effectiveness of the provisions of the Covenant.

In South America, with Brazil out of the organization, League supporters look to Argentina for leadership. The River Plate republic, with a broad and enlightened Foreign Minister, Carlos Saavedra Lamas, seems aware that it has a prominent part to play in world affairs outside of the American sphere.

Growing Influence Seen in Swiftly Informed Public Opinion

Anti-War Check

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Given old-time conditions of secret diplomacy, the recent Chilean-Valencia incident, even without the dramatic background of the Spanish civil war and its offshoots, provided a first-class opportunity of injecting drama into foreign relations and mobilizing mass hysteria. At one time it looked as if the news agencies or some government departments were doing their best to attain this end. But public opinion, continuously and widely informed regarding the issue, refused to be stampeded, and the result was an honorable compromise. There were dignified editorial protests, of course, against a breach of diplomatic custom, and rightist and leftist groups adopted an extreme attitude; but this furore was superficial compared with the operation of moderate opinion which, while regretting the incident, refused to consider that it affected the relations between the Chilean and Spanish peoples.

It is not so much that public opinion has grown in influence—although that development can not be gainsaid—as that more and easier means of communication have enabled it to be mobilized and expressed rapidly. Mobilization of opinion here does not mean a postal plebiscite or a newspaper or radio inquiry. The national attitude can be learned by a minister soon after the publication of news by conference with departmental heads who are in touch with every section of organized opinion. That is the experience in the majority of countries in South America today. If, for them, the quicker and cheaper diffusion of news by cable and radio has brought international politics direct to their hearth, with its perils as well as its advantages, there is more than sufficient compensation in the swifter formation of sound public judgment on the issues involved.

Held Typical Case

The Chilean-Spanish incident was typical of several cases—the petty post—Chaco war differences between Bolivar and Paraguay, the territorial issue between Peru and Ecuador, and the old bogies that are periodically resuscitated between, say, Argentina and Brazil, or Chile. With the present organization of public opinion in these countries, no matter what kind of government is in power, it would be impossible to create a bellicose atmosphere.

In this respect Latin America has completely changed within probably the last 15 or 20 years. A dictatorial government, on totalitarian lines, might possibly mold opinion after a long term of years, but this would be so highly incompatible with New World inclinations that it is inconceivable. So-called dictatorial governments in Latin America have frequently proved more amenable to public pressure than others nearer the democratic ideal.

Three Recent Occasions

There have been three occasions in recent history where South American opinion has asserted itself. They were all notable. The first was the Chaco war when feeling in all American countries was aroused to such an extent that the governments were forced to join and insist on an end to the warfare between Paraguay and Bolivia. The second was during the League dispute with Italy over aggression in Ethiopia. Several South American members of the Geneva organization—there is no need to name them—began to lag in the discharge of their sanctions obligations. These had to bow to the force of public opinion, which was definitely in favor of collective security and still is, apparently, despite the failure.

The third case is the present one concerning the rival governments in Spain. Naturally, in a mainly Spanish-speaking continent, there are many supporters of each extremist faction, but majority moderate opinion has kept practically every southern government from committing itself irretrievably. On the whole, the news is presented fairly, but there is an obvious sympathy for the government at Valencia, with whom nearly all continue to maintain legal intercourse. Whatever regime results from the present Spanish chaos, South America's future relations with the peninsula are bound to benefit, as these countries very wisely adopted the criterion that during this civil war they are dealing with Spain and all its inhabitants rather than with any particular party to the strife. And this is held due entirely to the influence of organized public opinion.

Steel Riot Jury Hears Police On Chicago Shooting

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—A six-man coroner's jury analyzed conflicting testimony today at an inquest to fix responsibility for the killing of 10 men in the Memorial Day steel strike riot.

The bulk of the first day's testimony blamed strikers and sympathizers for provoking the battle on the prairie near Republic Steel Corporation's South Chicago plant.

"Who fired first?" was the moot question the jury wanted answered before returning possible verdicts of justifiable homicide, manslaughter, or murder.

Lieutenants Frank Stevens and John Ryan of the police, and Everett C. Parker, an observer, testified the first shot came from the strikers' ranks. Their version was challenged by Gus Yuratovik, president of the Republic Lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Capt. James L. Mooney, officer in charge at the riot scene, testified he "heard no shots from strikers." But, he added, the police who fired did so in self defense—"to save lives." Captain Mooney said "there would have been 300 killed" if the rioters had got into the plant, in which non-strikers were at work.

Louis Selenick, member of the strikers' strategy committee, testified union leaders had discussed a proposal to arm strikers. Several other witnesses—police and observers—said strikers carried guns and clubs.

Civil Service C. I. O. Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15—The move of John L. Lewis' C. I. O. to organize civil service employees has all the aspect of a "demoralizing entangling alliance" to the 15,000 employees of the New York State Civil Service Employees' Association, according to a letter put before Mr. Lewis today from its president, Charles A. Brind Jr. Referring to newspaper reports of Mr. Lewis's program to organize this field—federal, state and county—Mr. Brind said it was the consensus of New York workers in the civil service that such a venture would be destructive of the present unity.

New York, Mr. Brind wrote, has an "alert progressive civil service organization in the competitive and non-competitive classes, increasing in size and influence for good each year," with a record of accomplishment inclusive of "the most advanced employee welfare program in existence today," the abolition of long hours of work, the career service plan with annual mandatory increments, and "as liberal a retirement system as has yet been devised, and was pledged to continuous effort to assure the maintenance of the highest possible standards of employee welfare."

"While the complete organization of nearly 4,000,000 unorganized salaried and wage-earning men and women of the United States is a wholly desirable and necessary means to the fullest development of national and economic social well being," his letter continues, "this organization must denounce as dishonest any attempt to disrupt this group of organized workers which has shown efficiency and vision in dealing with its problems.

"We have maintained our organization without entangling alliances but have co-operated freely and fully with all other labor groups devoted to the improvement of working conditions. This policy will be continued while we urge state civil employees to hold fast loyally to the splendid organization which they now have, and to resist as demoralizing ventures any movement which would destroy their present unity."

Ex-Governor Sentenced

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13 (AP)—Clarence J. Morley, former Governor of Colorado, convicted recently of using the mails to defraud in connection with operations of an investment house operated under his name, was given a five-year sentence in Leavenworth federal prison today.

It Needed the New Court Bill To Clinch Robinson's Backing

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Sitting back in his Senate chair after the Chamber had recessed one day last week, Senator Joseph T. Robinson smiled back at the genial face of an inquiring newspaperman, Alfred T. Flynn of the Wall Street Journal, and this correspondent.

It had been a hard, tense day. Senator Robinson had kept the Senate in order, under conditions much like the circumstances in Rudyard Kipling's poem, "If you can keep your head when all about you are losing theirs and blaming it on you . . ." It was obvious the majority leader was now trying to relax.

"I admire your personality," he told the good-natured Flynn. And he added reflectively, "You resemble me, I think, in a great many ways."

We came away chuckling from the interview, chiefly at "Mike" Flynn's expense. To compare him to the formidable, triggertempered Robinson was amusing. The comment corroborated to this writer the idea that Senator Robinson was consciously attempting to keep himself in check, keeping his good humor, putting a tremendous curb upon his hot temper for the legislative battle which was obviously the hardest and possibly most important in his career.

Led Southern Drys

Senator Robinson saw himself as "a good soldier" in politics. He was a party man. He believed in party loyalty. He was a strong leader of southern drys. When wets were gaining in 1928 in party councils he made one of his most famous speeches in a national committee meeting, some called it the most eloquent in his life. His voice rose in a shout as he declared:

"You shall not put the skull and cross-bones of an outlawed traffic upon the banner of democracy."

Yet a few months later when the managers of the Al Smith candidacy wanted a dry to complete the ticket they found Senator Robinson, and he campaigned vigorously throughout the nation for the party. His assaults on religious intolerance in this campaign were among his best speeches.

It was not an easy thing for "Joe" Robinson to keep himself in check. When the President's Supreme Court plan first came out, early in February, I had the experience of being roared at personally by Senator Robinson. The incident followed the regular daily conference at which one or two reporters frequently saw the majority leader.

When He Stumbled

I had lingered on after it in the attempt to get a first-hand, authentic interpretation of the clause in the reorganization bill which was troubling everyone at that time, whether the plan boosted the size of the court to a permanent membership of 15. Mr. Roosevelt's verbal explanation had indicated it did not; but the written commentary left the matter ambiguous.

Senator Robinson and Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, his warm friend, were alone in the room of the majority leader. Senator Robinson cried out in vexation that there was no question about it, that the court would revert to its initial size of nine, if and when justices of 70 or over retired.

"Jimmie" Byrnes corroborated him. It seemed good journalism to pin the matter down finally, and with an attempt at equal vehemence I demanded why, if the affair were so, he wouldn't give me a statement then an dthere to that effect.

With some tart comments upon the intelligence of newspapermen, Senator Robinson took the challenge and started dictating, in his slow, formidable fashion with here and there an inquiring glance at Senator Byrnes. A few minutes later, after my notes were transcribed, Senator Robinson sent them back up to the press gallery by his secretary with his authentication. I passed the statement out to fellow newspapermen and it was universally published.

New Bill, Another Story

Of course, Senator Robinson was wrong in his estimate of the original court bill. Neither he nor Senator Byrnes were sufficiently familiar with the Roosevelt-Cummings proposal which had been offered with startling suddenness to the nation, to know this cardinal fact about it. Mr. Cummings at a press conference next day, obliquely set Senator Robinson right on the subject. A permanent court of 15 was envisioned. Senator Robinson, who had not been consulted about the bill, was asked and did fight for it on the floor, but his heart was not in the battle.

But when the revised bill was introduced there could be no question of Senator Robinson's enthusiastic support. This was his own bill. He had been commissioned by the President to work out a compromise; had found a formula on which it was believed at least 54 Senators would agree, and with complete conviction that it would pass confidently set out to drive it through.

His was not a subtle mind, rather he had a terrific driving, bull-like attack. Physically, he was one of the biggest men in the Chamber. His drive was formidable, and when his attack struck it had an annihilating effect. But when it missed, as it frequently did, the bull was the victim rather than the victor.

The bold defiance of Senator Robinson's shouted rhetorical questions in February by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska really marked the start of the Supreme Court fight.

As Senator Robinson hurled his challenge on that memorable day it seemed impossible that any Democrat could beard him. He seemed to be pawing the floor.

But Senator Burke without a tremor, and with perfect coolness, refused to get out of the way and announced unyielding opposition to the original court plan. The issue was joined and the party split had begun.

Federal Mediation Hinted

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—George M. Harrison, president of the American Railway Labor Executive Association, said today the Federal Government would step into the threatened railroad strike July 16 unless a settlement were reached before then. No progress was made at today's conference between representatives of the carriers and the 14 non-operating unions, Mr. Harrison said.

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North Pole Plane Praised As 'Marvel of Efficiency'

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 15 (AP)—The world's newest flying heroes, three modest Russians, who grinned like schoolboys as they posed for photographers, started out today to inspect American airplane factories—and Hollywood.

The fliers, Pilot Mikhail Gromoff, Co-pilot Andrei Yumosheff and Avigator Sergei Danilin, sent their greetings to their countrymen last night in a radiocast, to which Moscow was linked by shortwave. Earlier, Josef Stalin, head of the Russian Government, congratulated them for "heroism and skill shown in the achievement of this new victory of Soviet aviation."

T. Claude Ryan, builder of "The Spirit of St. Louis," the plane Col. Charles A. Lindbergh flew from New York to Paris, examined the giant Soviet ship and pronounced it a marvel of compact efficiency. He said the Russian engineers had not wasted an inch of space, that the fliers had crouched into a slender fuselage compartment four feet long and less than three feet wide, with even their provisions stored in the wings.

That the flight will qualify as a record under the rules of the International Aeronautical Federation was indicated by Maj. Edison E. Mouton, whose committee inspected and found unbroken the seals of the three barographs and the gasoline tank.

Major Mouton praised the design, primary construction and motor of the giant craft, but said the secondary construction, including the fabric, was poor.

"We were astounded, however, when we opened the motor cowl and saw not a drop of oil," he said. "The motor was as clean as if it had just been wiped."

Polar Flight Held Warning to Foes

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 15

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda warned Soviet Russia's "enemies" today that their capitals lie within easy range of Soviet war planes.

The warning, which pointed out the "significance" of two Soviet non-stop flights from Moscow to the American Pacific coast, was believed by foreign observers to be addressed to Berlin and Tokyo. Both the Japanese and German capitals lie within 800 miles of Soviet air bases.

"Our industry can produce as many planes as the country needs," Pravda said. "Let this be kept in mind by foreign enemies threatening war.

"Let them remember the distance between here and their capitals is much less than the distance from Portland, Ore., to San Jacinto, Calif." (The second non-stop expedition landed near San Jacinto yesterday.) A similar tone was taken by other Soviet newspapers.

Second Flight Causes Outburst Of Russian Pride

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 15—The Soviet press has utilized the occasion of the second trans-polar flight for an unprecedented outburst of patriotic pride and adulation of Stalin's leadership.

The line of flight has been named the "Stalinist Route." The aviators telegraphed, "We dedicate the flight to Stalin, great leader of our people," and the newspaper Pravda declared, "With thoughts of Stalin, the aviators began the flight; with thoughts of Stalin they completed it. The image of the great leader at all times stood before the eyes of the heroic crew, inspiring and heartening them."

Newspapers declare the arctic flights showed the great Russian people, inspired by Communism, proved they were prepared to support their country to the limit. Describing the present generation as the "Stalinist Epoch," newspapers claim the Soviet peoples during the past 20 years have performed heroic deeds equivalent to thousands of years of previous human history, but add that enemies everywhere are sharpening their arms to attack Russia.

North Pole Fruit Seized

SAN JACINTO, Calif., July 15 (AP)—A 6700-mile flight over the North Pole means nothing to a California fruit inspector with a duty to perform.

Apparently unimpressed by the feat of the three Russian aviators who landed here, the inspector—nobody seems to have caught his name—climbed aboard the plane and confiscated a bag of fruit.

California has a strict fruit quarantine aimed at blight on out-of-state products.

Wonders of Research: Steel Tiling

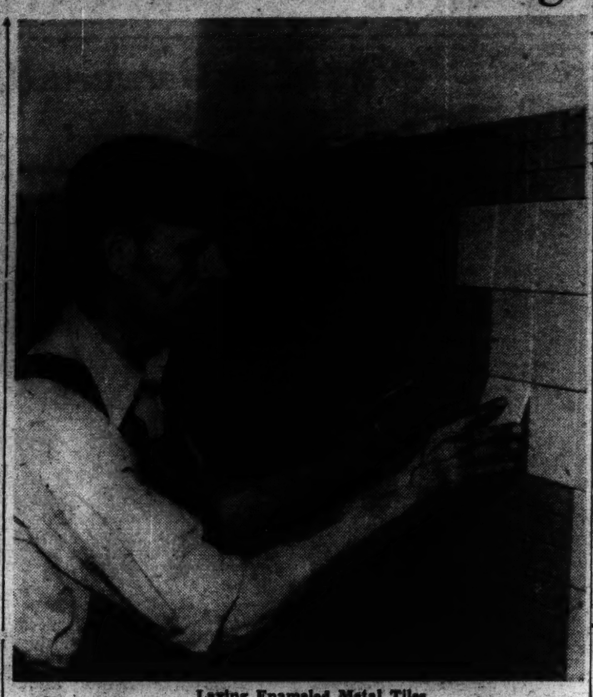
Porcelain-covered metal, used in faience work, does away with cracking and other hazards to which baked earth is subject — Vanishing mammals listed by group zealous for protection of wild creatures

By the Natural Sciences Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In company with construction blocks of glass (glass bricks), streamlined soda pop dispensers, and other recently improved gadgets, much beauty, cleanliness and waterproofing is being added to gasoline filling stations through the use of porcelain surfaced steel tiles for interiors.

One of the big objections to using clay based porcelain tiling, is the cost and difficulty of installation. "Veos" tiling as the new invention is known commercially, can be installed by any carpenter or good handy man, and is guaranteed not to crack, check or craze, for the reason that the expansion rate of the enamel covering is matched by the expansion rate of the steel base.

The method of applying these tiles is covered by a patent, and consists essentially of first nailing fibre foundation sheets, marked off in small squares, to the studding or old walls. This base acts as a pattern for tile placement as well as an insulation. After the base is firm, the tiles are applied by placing a mortar-like preparation on the reverse side and pressing into place. Later the same mortar-like filling is grouted between the tiles. For bathrooms and kitchens a complete line of set-in accessories, border designs and fittings is to be made available.



Laying Enameled Metal Tiles
After Backing Is Laid and Leveled, Plates Are Hung and Joints Are Filled

Extinct and Vanishing Animals Catalogued

An account of the extinct and vanishing mammals of the world is being prepared by the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection, according to Francis Harper, in a paper presented at the meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists in Washington.

Approximately 390 species and subspecies come within the scope of this work. Among the 54 which have become extinct since Graeco-Roman times, 46 have been lost within the last century. Many of these mammals have been exterminated by hunting, chiefly by civilized man. In Australia the chief agencies of extinction are such imported pests as the fox, rabbit, domestic cat, and house rats. At least 100 additional mammals are expected to become extinct within the next century. Sanctuaries are put forth as the only means of saving many of these.

Motion-Picture Camera At Low Price Put Out

The appearance on the market of a satisfactory eight-millimeter motion-picture camera selling for less than $10, solves the long standing problem of inexpensive home movies. Previous to the development of the "Univex," the cheapest 8mm. camera available sold for nearly $35.

There is a saving likewise in the cost of film. A 30-foot roll containing 2400 separate photos, giving 2½ minutes of projection, figures out at 40 pictures for a cent, or approximately 90 cents for both the film and developing. In addition to film economy and satisfactory results for home use, the 8mm. camera offers the advantage of greater compactness and reduced weight over previous models.

Car Refrigeration Made to Last Long Trip

A new process for refrigerating railroad cars is fast being put to use. Under the old method, ice tanks or bunkers were charged with ice and salt at the start of every transit but it was necessary to replenish them frequently with crushed ice during the trip, because of melting and drainage.

In the new system, there are two distinct phases, the precooling of the car prior to its being loaded; and the elimination of transit icing after the car has been loaded and shipped.

The precooling consists essentially in spraying sodium chloride brine at 15 degrees Fahrenheit into the tanks, allowing it to trickle down the inside walls in a thin film. The second step consists of filling the tanks to capacity with crushed ice, with or without adding rock salt, according to the nature of the load; and after loading is completed and the doors closed, the car is re-iced and the tanks brined by filling gaps between the ice lumps with brine at 10 to 15 degrees Fahrenheit. Approximately 75,000 carloads of perishables have been successfully shipped to destinations requiring up to seven days of transit with a saving of at least $10 per trip per car.

Palm Oil Substituted For Gasoline in Motors

Successful experiments with palm oil, substituted for gasoline as a motor fuel, are reported by engineers of the Colonial Electrical Company in the Belgian Congo to the American Chemical Society. Previous experiments had already revealed the possibility of running internal combustion motors on cottonseed oil, the report says.

"Tests have been carried on for two years, using palm oil as a fuel in internal combustion motors," it is explained. "The palm oil used was at atmospheric temperature, and it was sufficiently fluid for immediate use without requiring preheating.

"The starting of the motor was always complete. No disturbing incident occurred during the course of the tests, and the acidity of the palm oil caused no corrosion in the parts of the motor. Palm oil, it is concluded, is therefore suitable as a fuel for internal combustion motors."

Five-Day Court Bill Truce Precedes Step to Scrap It

(Continued from Page 1)

renewed vigor in the face of his demise.

The shocked mood of the Senate over the passing of the well-loved majority leader, in the midst of heroic labors is difficult to express, but seems compounded in part of resentment over the mass of legislation now thrust upon it, which is frequently blamed for hastening Senator Robinson's end. A disposition among many Senators to throw overboard much of the legislation, wage-hour bill, farm bill and especially the court bill, is heard. This is strengthened by the strong intimation of Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, that the court plan will have rough going in the lower chamber, even if it passes the Senate.

A final interview given by Senator Robinson to S. J. Woolf, illustrator and interviewer of the New York Times published today, strengthens the impression Senator Robinson's heart was in the court fight, and makes it difficult to use his passing as a reason for dropping the combat.

However, for the moment, the question is more a matter of emotion than logic with Senators who are weary of the whole affair.

First moves in a three-faction struggle to name a new majority leader were evident under the surface, the Democratic partisans of Senators Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Pat Harrison of Mississippi and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina all being active. The New Deal candidate is Senator Barkley, now the assistant majority leader.

The passing also throws wide open the successor of Mr. Justice Van Devanter on the Supreme Court. Senator Robinson had generally been mentioned for the post.

Arkansas Negroes Lose Good Friend

By the Associated Press

Little Rock, Ark., July 15

Federal Judge Thomas C. Trimble said Senator Joseph T. Robinson defended hundreds of Negroes in his law practice "without a fee."

Judge Trimble's father was Senator Robinson's first professional associate.

"Whenever a Negro got into trouble and obtained the Senator as his lawyer, he figured his troubles were over," the judge said. "Hundreds of their children bear the name of the statesman, many of the parents affixing the title 'Senator' to the names."

Traffic

(Continued from Page 1)

mobile drivers, about one quarter of the states which adopted this act in its standard form did so in the last session. Ten states this year either passed new laws or revised old ones to make them standard. Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas are in this group, as is also the territory of Hawaii. The acts of Georgia, Missouri and North Dakota do not follow the model act so closely, but these states swell the number of those which did something during 1937 to rid the roads of unfit drivers.

Still other states, while not qualifying for mention in the approved list, amended their license laws to bring them nearer conformity. Nevada, North Carolina and Oregon, in this group, passed laws altering the penalties imposed upon drunken drivers. Others amending their license laws were California, Maryland, New York, Iowa, Massachusetts, Colorado, Idaho, Washington and New Hampshire. Only six states now lack drivers' license laws of any kind.

Illinois, the most populous state still without a license law, had a long, hard battle over the measure in the legislature. A protracted squabble over patronage, carried on between two factions of the dominant political party, terminated with all bills introduced on this subject going down to defeat. Traffic court judges here continue to work under the handicap of trying offenders whose past record is not available to them. Having no license cards to consult, they cannot tell whether a ticketed driver is a first, second or third offender.

A mild law was, however, passed in Illinois on this subject. It permits judges to pick up state license tags and vehicle registration cards of drivers who have been convicted of reckless or drunken driving with a view to keeping them off the highways for a year. But the National Safety Council staff think this form of law likely to prove ineffectual.

Most important now, the Council holds, is to see that drivers' license laws are intelligently administered and strictly enforced. It is sending its field representatives out to help state officials charged with setting up good systems. One representative of the council is at present conducting a school for officials who are to conduct examinations for licenses. Good administration is indispensable if the public is to stand back of the new laws, the Safety Council holds.

Other provisions of the uniform code which have not yet been widely adopted are the more technical ones. The first deals with registration of motor vehicles. Another is a civil liabilities act. One other takes up financial responsibility. Traffic authorities here expect to see these adopted by the states as public sentiment for uniformity gets ever more insistent.

Leahy Wants Lexington To Make Thorough Search

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, said today he hoped the aircraft carrier Lexington would be able to search all the South Pacific area in which Amelia Earhart disappeared.

Replying to a question as to whether the Earhart search had cost the navy as much as $250,000 a day, Admiral Leahy said the cost could be computed only by estimating the amount of fuel used by searching vessels over what would have been consumed under ordinary circumstances.

N. Y. Publisher Heads Elks

DENVER, Colo., July 14 (AP)—Charles S. Hart, New York publisher, was elected grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at its seventy-third convention here yesterday. He succeeds David Scholtz of Jacksonville, Fla., former Florida governor.

League Ends Rule in Upper Silesia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, July 15—Today one more situation brought into being by the Versailles Treaty is to be liquidated. The entire Polish population of Upper Silesia is celebrating the fact that after 15 years of existence the ponderous Geneva Convention—largely an agreement for the protection of the German minority—is to come to an end, and the section of Upper Silesia allotted to Poland passes under the sovereignty of Warsaw.

This change, the Polish authorities think, and with it the removal for Germans of access to local international courts, will help to remove the air of uncertainty which clouds this corner of Europe.

But the last will not yet have been heard of Upper Silesia. For, in the opinion of German nationalists within the Reich, Polish Upper Silesia is a "terra irridenta" and, whatever agreements may be concluded between Poland and Germany, is likely to remain so.

Moveover, it is possible that the conflicting viewpoint of the German landowners and the Polish Government on the interpretation of the clause of the Convention relating to the possession of property rights may soon be making work in the international courts at Geneva, or The Hague.

Not All Settled

Complete harmonization of German and Polish interests has not yet been accomplished. The two Governments were still struggling with certain details of a new accord. There existed considerable divergence as to status of minorities in the Polish and German sections. A provisional accord on border traffic has, however, been reached, which is to continue until June 30, 1938.

Official statements from both sides indicated confidence in ironing out remaining difficulties.

Upper Silesia, which the Allies at Versailles were asked to hand over in its entirety to the newly recreated Poland was a primarily industrial area in which Germans and Poles were closely intermingled. Situated at the extreme end of the long arm which stretched out southeast from the main body of Germany it formed an enclave between Russia and Austria. The area eventually given to Poland, amounting to roughly half, consisted of 1089 square miles with 877,000 inhabitants.

The core of the Polish, as of the German, district is a highly developed industrial complex, while lying round it is agricultural land. In the north, where the soil is poor and sandy, are great tracts of forest, broken here and there by the parks of the great German territorial magnates laid out in the last century with the profits accruing from the discovery beneath ancestral estates of coal, iron and zinc. In the south is a smiling country of cornfields and deep water-meadows, beyond which rise the great rounded foothills of the Carpathians.

At the plebiscite, held after much discussion, in March 1921, 60 per cent of the votes were in favor of Germany, 40 per cent in favor of Poland. Counted by communes 792 had voted German, 682 Polish. The country districts of the east were solidly Polish, while the majority in the town was German.

The frontier as eventually drawn gave the greater part of the industrial core to Poland, and left minorities of some 200,000 in each country. The line was intricate. It cut not only villages in half but even coal and zinc mines.

In the early years after the plebiscite the attitude of the Polish authorities was comparatively moderate. Upper Silesia, with its local Diet and partial autonomy, freely offered by the central Government, led a life apart.

Then, with the advent to power of Marshal Pilsudski in 1926, the Silesian Diet became a packed body of Government supporters, and a new Governor was sent in the person of Michael Grazynski. His policy has been to make Upper Silesia a purely Polish province.

"Polonization"

Mr. Grazynski's first task, which is still being carried on, was the "Polonization" of industry which was almost entirely in German hands. The Governor was helped in his task by the economic crisis. Companies fell into arrears with the payment of income and other taxes. They were then put into the hands of Government administrators, or else condemned to pay fines so large that they could only be met by the surrender to the Government of the majority of their shares. As a result, 75 per cent of the total iron and steel production of all Poland is now in the hands of the Government.

Complaints against Government policy in this direction are not the specialty of the dispossessed German owners. The damping effect of State intervention on private enterprise all over Poland is severely criticized.

As a result of the change of ownership nearly all the administrative and technical posts in the Government cocerns, and many of the administrative posts in those owned by Germans, are now in Polish hands. Three hundred and thirteen German officials have been dismissed from the Wspolnota Interesse in the last three years.

The Government party's answer to critics is that Poland cannot afford to have her most important industrial district in the hands of a small, alien and at heart hostile group with little interest in Poland's development as a whole.

For the protection of the minorities, which have so far relied chiefly on the Mixed Commission at Katowice, no agreement has yet been reached although negotiations have been in progress for some three months.

The Mixed Commission—to protect minorities on both sides of the frontier—which ceases work today, has proved to be one of the most useful and effective of the many organizations set up by the League. It has heard in all, some 2300 petitions. Most of these have come [illegible]

Home Industry Urged

MANILA (AP)—Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino wants the Philippines to launch a system of home industry like that he has just studied in Japan. Government encouragement in keeping farmers occupied in dull seasons is urged to help solve the agrarian problem.

CRISP TANG OF THE SEA IN THE *Maritimes*

NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK

AND rejuvenation in its cool, balsam-scented air. In *Nova Scotia*—golf, fish, swim, sail—or just be idle, at the comfortable *Pines Hotel*, Digby—on Fundy Bay. At old Yarmouth, the *Lakeside Inn* is close to thrilling tuna fishing. In quaint Evangeline Land you find the *Cornwallis Inn* at Kentville; in delightful Halifax, the *Lord Nelson* (operated by Lord Nelson Hotel Co.). In *New Brunswick*, "tune up" at the gracious, old-English-style *Algonquin Hotel* at St. Andrews—synonym for the world's best in golf. Good bathing, boating, fresh water and deep sea fishing.

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FORUM for JULY

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The article goes on at length to describe the provisions and safeguards he has adopted in an effort to protect the plan from all the possible faults, causes of criticism, and to make it as sound as is humanly possible. He closes with this pertinent question: "If you had $500,000 . . . would you do as I am doing? Could you improve on my plan as it stands and make it more useful?"

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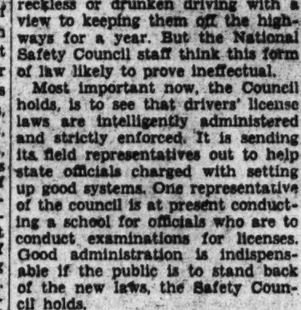

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Fette and Turner Boost Stock of Bees—Parker-Grant Problem is Still Unsolved

Jim Turner's Remarkable Control an Asset to Bees

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jim Turner, Boston Bees

The Bees held a tighter grip on fifth place in the National League standing today, and the Chicago Cubs were out of the driver's seat for the first time in a month. Milkman Jim Turner is to blame. He beat the Bruins yesterday at the Beehive, 2 to 1, for his ninth victory of the season and his fourth in succession. Lou Fette will have to move over. Turner is ready to take a seat beside him in that part of the gallery reserved for outstanding newcomers to the majors in the pitching ranks.

In weaving four straight mound triumphs, Turner has given an unusual exhibition of control, which, of course, is the secret of his success. At the start of his streak on June 27 he beat the Reds, 10 to 5, walking three men. On July 3 he walked only one in stopping the Giants, 7 to 4. Six days later he handed out a single free ticket in blanking the Phillies, 5 to 0. Yesterday he passed only one Cub—a grand record of only six bases on balls in four consecutive victories. No other hurler in the league this season has matched his control.

Two Runs Per Game

Also through those four engagements, Turner has held the opposition to an average of approximately seven hits and two runs for each nine innings. Extending these calculations over the entire season, Jim has yielded an average of 6½ hits and 2½ runs during the games he has won. In only two games—once against the Phillies and later in competition with the Cardinals—has the Indianapolis graduate been driven from the rubber. One of his defeats—he has five—came in a relief role against the Cardinals.

Since joining the Bees this spring in St. Petersburg, Turner has beaten every club in the league at least once with the single exception of the Dodgers. He has scored over the Reds three times, the Phillies twice, and the Cardinals, Giants, Pirates and Cubs once each. The Cards have beaten him three times, the Pirates once and the Phils once.

Running Jim's control a close second in importance, are his defensive work in the field and his offensive gestures at bat. In 38 trips to the plate he had made 13 hits, which averages a neat .342. This figure is 40 points higher than any other Bee. Yesterday, Jim scored Boston's first run after driving a single to center field. It was the first hit of the afternoon off Charley Root.

Turner is a fifth infielder. In the seventh inning yesterday he combined with Fletcher to retire the speedy Jurges on a smart play. Jim made a fruitless effort to get in the way of Bill's slow roller toward first base, and when he missed, dashed to the bag to cover for Fletcher, who had picked up the ball on the edge of the grass. In the ninth, Turner made a great glove-hand play on Demaree's hot drive to the right of the rubber.

Both clubs gave a sparkling exhibition of defensive baseball in the series opener. Garms, who seems to improve daily, made two fine running catches of liners in left field. Jurges, whose shortstop play and batting have played a leading role in Chicago's record this year, made a sensational stop and throw to catch Lopez in the fifth inning. It saved a run, because Garms followed a minute later with a single to center and Warstler doubled to deep left-center. Jurges also made a great play on Fletcher in the seventh.

The Bees have now won 13 of their last 18 starts. If they continue their timely hitting of yesterday—they made only five safeties, but every one of them figured in the scoring—they will close the gap separating them from the first division, which at the moment is 6½ games. Singles by Turner, Garms and Warstler, before a long fly by Di Maggio, produced the initial run. Another Garms single and little Rabbit Warstler's double manufactured the other.

The Cubs close their series here tomorrow with a single game. Cincinnati arrives in town Saturday for a single, and also a doubleheader Sunday. Monday is open. The Cardinals reach here Tuesday.

Diamond dust . . . Garms and Di Maggio had 11 putouts between them yesterday. Debs in left field and Vince in center . . . And, incidentally, this pair had better get acquainted . . . Three times in the course of the afternoon they almost collided . . . The umpiring situation hasn't improved any, either . . . The Red Sox sent a warning to the Yankees by blasting 21 hits yesterday in St. Louis and taking possession of second place in the American League race for the first time since late April . . . Six and one half games are between first and second places . . . Mills, Gaffke and Desautels each contributed four hits . . . Buck Newsom pitched . . . It was Buck's eighth victory.

Choosing Grant Or Parker Has Pate Perplexed

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—The problem of choosing between Bryan Grant of Atlanta or Frankie Parker of Milwaukee to play the second singles match for America against Germany in the interzone finals starting Saturday, is putting wrinkles in Capt. Walter Pate's usually placid brow.

After watching the American team practice nearly two hours under a blistering sun yesterday, he admitted he hadn't been able to make up his mind.

"I might not decide until just before the draw at noon Friday," he said.

No Question About Budge

There is of course no question that Don Budge will play two singles matches and pair with Gene Mako of California in the doubles.

Likewise there is no doubt that Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel, who practice on an adjoining court, will carry the entire burden for Germany.

Parker and Grant have set a poser for Pate. The way they looked yesterday, he might wind up by using both. Grant, burned to a deep tan and showing no trace of the ankle injury that handicapped him during the later stages of the Wimbledon championships, looked like his old "giant-killing" self in two sets against Budge.

Grant Wins Second Set

Budge won the first, 6—2; but the big redhead is so terrific at times now that's likely to happen to any player he faces. What must have impressed Pate most was the way Little Bitsy set his jaw and came back to win the second, 6—3 against Budge's whole fiery repertoire.

Parker then stepped on the court and gave Mako a fancy trimming, 6—1.

"Now you two play for 15 minutes," Pate instructed Grant and Parker. They did—and if either can play against Germany like they played that 15-minute special bout, there need be no fears about the destination of the Davis Cup.

At Top of Game

Parker held a 4—3 advantage, with Grant rearing to serve again when Pate, with his eye on the clock, called a halt. He looked even more perplexed than when they started. Both boys have reached the top of their game and it doesn't look like there is more than a point between them in a set.

Coach Hans Nusslein is putting the German team through hard practice daily, but the Americans are getting along without a coach.

"Can you imagine anybody coaching Budge?" Pate asked after Don had hit a cross-court backhander past Grant. "There was greater finality to that shot than any I ever saw with the possible exception of some of Little Bill Johnston's forehands," he added.

Victorious Oarsmen Return

Wide World

Tabor Academy Crew Arriving Aboard Aquitania

The Youths Are Eric Sanders, Frederick H. Butts, J. S. Parson, George H. Hart, William C. Billings and Chester Hill, Six Members of the Massachusetts Boat Crew, Which for the First Time in the History of the Henley Regatta, Won in Its Class for the Second Successive Year

Ty Cobb Compares Dean to Mathewson

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15 (AP)—Ty Cobb, the "Georgia Peach" of yore, laid agricultural cares aside for a while today and opined that Dizzy Dean could become the greatest pitcher in history by combining his natural talents with some of the strategy of the late Mathewson.

"If Old Dis worked more on the batters' weaknesses, like Mathewson did, instead of trying to throw the ball by them, he'd probably be the greatest we've ever had," said the player whose batting and base running feats have earned him the distinction of baseball's No. 1 immortal.

"Matty was finishing up about the time I started, and we played in different leagues, but I saw enough of him to know he was a master workman. But I think Dean has the stuff to top any of them if he would concentrate more on the tricky side of pitching than he does now."

The Peach, so remarkable on the offensive he had rival teams playing Ty Cobb instead of the Detroit Tigers, rates Dean as the most valuable moundsman in the game today. He'd prefer the St. Louis Cardinal star on his staff to either Carl Hubbell of the Giants or "Lefty" Gomes of the Yankees.

Cobb, retired to a farm at Atherton, follows baseball closely and is well acquainted with Dean's eccentricities. He thinks the best way to get most out of the big righthander is to "kid him along."

"Dis is like a high spirited thoroughbred horse. You can't browbeat that kind," Cobb observed. "If he was pitching under me, I'd put him on a bonus contract, the more games he won the more extra money he got. I think he can be talked into greater performances. In my opinion, his true value hasn't been developed."

Brewster's Boat In Third Round

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 15 (CP)—Kingman Brewster of Vineyard Haven, Mass., one of the smartest junior skippers along the New England coast, advanced his flag again yesterday in defence of the Prince of Wales trophy, emblematic of international junior yacht racing supremacy.

Sailing a trim little Acadian class sloop on Lake Milo here with Edward A. Roble as his crew, the Vineyard Haven skipper went into a third round of the elimination series for the junior cup.

Brewster won the trophy last year for Vineyard Haven, and if he is successful again, the club will have permanent possession of the cup. The club already has two marks on its side.

Other crews advancing into the series' third round yesterday represented the Lewis Bay (Mass.) Yacht Club, the Bedford (N. S.) Yacht Club, and the Cohasset (Mass.) Club.

Two game girl skippers fought it out to a finish when Lewis Bay eliminated the Beverly Club of Marblehead, Mass., yesterday in three races. Nancy Smye, sailing with Lawrence F. Lee as crew of the victorious boat, outmaneuvered Sara Reed of Beverly, only other girl skipper in the series, in the deciding race of the two-of-three trials to advance her club another round.

The Bedford crew of Orrin Archibald and William Hagen were the only Canadians left in the series last night after the Milo and Armdale crews were eliminated. Bedford defeated Loran McKinnon and Samuel Wells of the Pleon Club, Marblehead.

The Cohasset boat, sailed by Louis W. Cabot and William Brinnian, eliminated Milo, while the dangerous Vineyard Haven outfit knocked the Cotuit (Mass.) Club out of the running.

Hub Events

Golf

At The Country Club—Jaques Cup invitation tournament, Friday and Saturday.

Tennis

At Longwood Cricket Club—Longwood Bowl and women's invitation tournaments, Monday through Saturday.

Baseball

At Beehive—Chicago Cubs here today and tomorrow; Cincinnati here Saturday and Sunday.

Road Race

At Dedham—N. E. A. A. U. 15-kilometer championship run, 5:30 p. m. Saturday.

Sites Selected for Three Events in Olympics of 1940

Announcement is made in the second issue of the Olympic News, which is being issued monthly by the Organizing Committee of the XIIth Olympiad, Tokyo, that the final decision in the selection of the sites for the courses for the rowing, yachting and equestrian events was made at the May meeting of the Organizing Committee.

Toda in Saitama Prefecture, just outside Tokyo, will be the site for the rowing course, which is to run parallel to the north bank of the canal just above the Toda bridge. This project is a tremendous undertaking, involving the excavating of a large area of agricultural land adjacent to the present canal and an expenditure of some Yen 2,800,000.

The yachting course will be laid out at the Port of Yokohama. This location has been selected with the understanding that the City of Yokohama will appropriate as much as possible in financing its construction, which is estimated at Yen 700,000.

The Japan Race Club has agreed to construct an equestrian course in Setagaya Ward, Tokyo, for the Olympic contests, provided the Organizing Committee shall appropriate at least Yen 150,000 toward its construction.

The inauguration with Shinto rites of the construction of the rowing course at Toda Bridge in Saitama Prefecture, which took place on May 30, marks the beginning of actual construction work for the 1940 games. Following the signal fired by President Shiosawa of the Rowing Club, the contractor began operations, and the first excavated soil was carried off. Then followed the program of greetings and speeches. Different members of the Tokyo Intercollegiate Crew Association, rowing up the Arakawa in their eight-shells, added much in making the whole ceremony more impressive and significant.

The course will be 2500 meters long and 80 meters wide, and will be located just above the Toda Bridge. A road seven meters wide will run parallel on either side of the course. A space of 70,000 tsubo (56 acres) will be used for grass lawns, a grandstand to accommodate tens of thousands of spectators and for parking room. The plan has been designed by Mr. Kanamori, an engineer in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the whole project is to cost approximately 2,000,000 yen. The work will be finished by the summer of 1939, and when completed will constitute a great scientific achievement of modern engineering.

The decision having been made to locate the yachting harbor in Yokohama, Director Kurihara of the Yokohama Athletic Association has indicated the readiness of all concerned to co-operate in the harbor construction, which will be developed according to the plan of Mr. Samejima, formerly a government civil engineer. It is expected that a budget of Yen 700,000 will be sufficient for this enterprise. The Yokohama Olympic Games Committee, which is soon to be organized, in cooperation with government officials, will start work as soon as practicable. Adequate facilities for spectators will be provided on the cliff which overlooks the harbor.

Around the Hub

The so-called "old guard" is being abandoned according to the Massachusetts team named for the Interstate matches against Rhode Island and Connecticut. The matches take place Sunday at the New Haven Country Club and the Bay State team was named by Bill Blaney, chairman of the state team committee of the M. G. A. yesterday.

Of the 11 players named by Blaney only two are holdovers from the team last year. Dave Whiteside of New Bedford, recent winner of the state title at Winchester, who, in deference to his new title probably will play No. 1; along with Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, are the only two who were members last year.

The others named were Fred Hannon of Wollaston; Gerry Anderson of Worcester; Arthur Billingham of Blue Hill; Ted Bishop of Woodland; Ed Busiere, Thorny Lea; Ken Corcoran of Oyster Harbors; Ed Kirouac of Walpole; Arthur Rogers of Winchester and R. W. Wilson of South Shore.

Last year the matches were played at Kittansett Club, Marion, Mass., and the Bay State golfers nosed out Connecticut for top honors by a score of 20 to 19½ with Rhode Island a poor third at 5½.

* * *

With the divots hardly replaced from the recent state amateur title tourney at Winchester, Harry McGrath, chairman of the club, already is announcing the completion of preliminary plans for the club's fourteenth annual four-ball tournament. The 18-hole medal qualifying round takes place on Tuesday from which the 16 low-scoring teams enter the championship at scratch match play. Arthur Rogers of Winchester won last year with Ellis Gates of Brae Burn.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	29	.618
Chicago	45	28	.616
Pittsburgh	40	33	.548
St. Louis	39	33	.542
Boston	34	41	.453
Brooklyn	31	41	.431
Cincinnati	29	43	.403
Philadelphia	29	48	.387

Results July 14

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 3.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis at Philadelphia, rain.

On Sport's Horizon

By George E. Tingelstad
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEADOW BROOK, N. Y., July 15—The first of the big polo tournaments will reach its final this week-end, with the battle between Old Westbury, unbeaten leader of the Meadow League series, and Fox Hunters, who hold a similar position in the Brook League round robin, for the Meadow Brook Cups, staged on Saturday on International Field.

There will then be a lull here in high-goal polo, as the stars move over to Point Judith, Narragansett Pier, for the junior championships, which are also for 20-goal times, like the Meadow Brook. But there will be plenty of high-class polo nevertheless, as the 15 and 12-goal teams take their turn on the various fields, and the Eastern League continues its series every week-end all around the circuit, which includes the New York forts, Hamilton and Governors Island, Bethpage State Park, Bedminster, New Jersey, and Rumson, and Westchester County.

At present, Monmouth County, at Rumson, and Evergreen Farms, Bedminster, are the only unbeaten teams, but five more have only one defeat each. They are First Division, Governors Island; Blind Brook Knights, Westchester; South Shore, Bethpage; Governors Island Blues, and Governors Island Yellows; and the season is still young. Evergreen Farms won the championship last year.

The Ladies Teams

The ladies' polo teams from Long Island and California, are still busy visiting around among the various eastern clubs, and appear to be creating considerable interest, so that another season may find several teams in action around Long Island and Westchester.

It is across the plains from here, at the United Staes Army polo headquarters at Mitchell Field, however, that the polo players are daily turning their chief attention. Once more it is the Argentines, or rather their new selection of ponies and riders, that draw the eyes of the fans and pony fanciers. There is a quality which exists among the riders of the pampas that places their mounts in a class by themselves.

The only section of the world that can be placed alongside them is India, as immortalized by Rudyard Kipling in that polo classic, the Maltese Cat. Maybe a similar story will some day be writen about the gauchos for they too furnish plenty of material, with their colorful garb of full trousers, white loose shirts, high boots, adorned with silver trappings that glitter like fireflies as the mounted men sweep over the plain.

Three Newcomers

The team, too, now on its way, will furnish plenty of new interest, for while there are a few of the old reliables, including Luis Duggan, Andres Cazzotti and Manuel Andrada, three newcomers will be here for the first time, Heriberto Duggan, Henry Backhouse, who is just as picturesque as the others, despite his plainer cognomen, and Juan Castex. All of them have sent ponies, and Jack Nelson, though unable to be present, also is represented.

The 37 ponies of the string have rested up finely after their 30-day voyage from Buenos Aires on the Nasmyth, and already their gaucho grooms, 12 in number, under the management of George Bishop, who assisted Jack Nelson last year, are beginning to give them preparatory exercise. To see a gaucho on his pet horse is really like a circus. Horse and rider alike are gamboling, and the pleasure of both in the performance is exquisite. So welded are they together that even a centaur could not excel.

This invasion is not an international match, but merely a friendly visit from below the equator, to take part in our championships, but do not imagine that it will be anything but a ding-dong fight every time our picked stars try to halt them. So September will see the big time polo back once more, with International Field, with its big blue stands, the center of the stage once more.

Helen Waterhouse And Jean Bauer In Griswold Final

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 15 (AP)—Helen Waterhouse, 19-year-old Rhode Island champion, and Jean Bauer, of Providence, R. I., the trophy defender, today advanced to the final round of Shenecossett's nineteenth Griswold Cup golf tournament.

Miss Waterhouse, playing her second extra-hole match in as many days, scored a 1-up, nineteen-hole semifinal victory over Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia. Miss Bauer vanquished Maureen Orcutt, of Englewood, N. J., by 3 and 1.

Just as she disposed of Virginia Guilfoil, of Syracuse, yesterday, the Rhode Island title-holder defeated Mrs. Vare, six times national champion and seven-time Griswold Cup winner, with a birdie 3 on the first extra hole. She achieved it with a drive and a pitch that left her an easy putt.

While Miss Waterhouse was two down at the turn and never better than even for the regulation 18 holes over the rain-drenched course, Miss Bauer won the first two holes with 4's to Miss Orcutt's 5's and was in the front the rest of the way. Miss Waterhouse squared her match by winning the eleventh and fourteenth, went one down again at No. 15 when her opponent sank a 25-footer for a deuce, and drew level with a par 4 at the seventeenth while Mrs. Vare was trapped with her second.

The finalists will meet tomorrow.

Connecticut Veterans Halt Welsh's March

OSTERVILLE, Mass., July 15 (AP)—Halting the victorious march of Barney Welsh of Rockville, Md., through the Oyster Harbors Clubs' invitation tennis tournament, the Connecticut veterans, Holbrook Hyde of Hartford and John R. Gow of Simsbury, yesterday won the men's doubles finals.

The Victors, who have won the Connecticut title six times in eight years and who several times have held the New England title, toppled Welsh and Tony Latona of Washington, D. C., 3—6, 6—2, 6—5, 6—1.

Earlier Welsh won the singles final in a two-hour match with Paul Guibord of Melrose, former Dartmouth captain, 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Hyde and Gow centered their attack on young Latona, who volleyed magnificently through the first set, but in the last three sets the barrage of overhead smashes proved too heavy.

Guibord made a stubborn fight of the singles final. After dropping the first two sets he softened his game, attempted to outsteady Welsh, and took the third session at 6—4 as a result. In the fourth he needed only one point to deuce the set 4—4, but the Maryland champion advanced to the net, took the next four points with flawless sharply angled volleys and then by the same tactics captured the last two games with the loss of only two points.

Yale Golfers Win Abroad

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., July 15 (AP)—The Yale University golf team today defeated St. Andrews University, 8 to 6, over the old St. Andrews course. The Americans lost this morning's foursome, 3 to 2, but in the afternoon captured six of the 10 singles matches and halved one. Yesterday, the Yale players defeated a team headed by Lieutenant Stark, St. Andrews University coach, 10 to 8, in an unofficial match.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	48	22	.686
Boston	41	28	.594
Chicago	44	31	.587
Detroit	42	30	.583
Cleveland	35	34	.507
Washington	30	39	.435
St. Louis	22	48	.314
Philadelphia	20	50	.286

Results July 14

Boston 15, St. Louis 6.
New York 10, Detroit 2.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 4 (8 innings).
Cleveland 11, Washington 3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—New York Giants, trailing Cards by 10½ games, started drive that carried them to top of National League.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Nearing the Halfway Mark

With the races for the National and American League baseball championship pennants rapidly reaching the halfway mark, the margins between the first- and last-place clubs in the two organizations are growing wider and wider and the competition is beginning to split up into minor races for the various positions in the standings of the two leagues. A month ago tomorrow the margin between first and eighth places in the two leagues was 12½ games, while today finds it 28 games in the American and 17½ in the National. This shows that the first team in the junior organization has increased its lead over the last-place occupant no less than 15½ games in a day short of a month, while the first team in the senior organization has increased its margin over the last-place team by no less than five games in the same period. It was hardly to be expected that the margins would have grown so large in such a short space of time.

Wide World

Manager Grimes

American in Three Sections

Right now the American League has developed into a three-section race. The teams which are occupying the first division form one section. The next two teams are in another section by themselves, while the other two teams from the third section. As was expected when the race started, the Yankees are in first place, and they have a margin of 6½ games over Boston and Chicago, which are tied for second. Next comes Detroit, half a game behind. That these four clubs will battle for the first-division places right down to the wire now seems certain. That the Yankees will increase their present margin also seems certain, although it is very doubtful if Manager McCarthy's men will be able to finish as far ahead as they did in 1936. The loss of Cochrane by Detroit and Bob Feller by Cleveland has helped the Yankees by weakening two teams which, at the start of the season, promised to make things interesting for the New Yorkers. The Chapman-Newsom-Ferrell brothers-Almada deal has certainly helped the Red Sox, but it looks as if Yankee power at the bat would keep the pennant in the Stadium that Ruth built.

Two Second-Division Battles

The second division of the league has split into two battles, one between Cleveland and Washington for fifth place and the other between the Browns and Athletics for the honor of keeping out of the cellar. If Feller can get back into his true form, the Indians have the best chance of leading this division. Just now it looks very much as if Connie Mack would have to be contented with last place and look forward to another year. The A's started out like world-beaters; but the bottom soon fell out of their boom and the drop was a long one. Just why there should have been such a decided reversal in form is hard to explain. The Browns have been going along about as expected and, while they are now enjoying a two-game lead over the Athletics, the latter may find some of that surprising form which they showed at the start of the season and pass Rogers Hornsby's men before the race is over.

National Race Closer

The race for the National League pennant is much closer than that in the American. It is really divided into two sections and almost anything can happen in either. There is no club which outclasses the others as do the Yankees in the American. There is only half-a-game between the leading New York Giants and the Cubs with six games separating the fourth team. In the second division the margin is even smaller as there are only five games between fifth and eighth place. Those who have been counting the Giants out of a chance to repeat their 1936 showing are a little hasty. The Cubs certainly look very good and have been playing the best baseball in the senior league during the past month or so; but New York is still very much in the race. The loss of Paul Dean has been a serious one to the Cardinals while Pittsburgh has not come up to expectations.

The Second Division

While little attention is given to the battle for places in the second division, there is no denying the fact that the contest between Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati and Philadelphia, is as close as anyone could well ask for. Brooklyn has been doing much better than was expected when the race started, while Cincinnati has proved somewhat of a disappointment. The Bees are getting better results than should be expected. Manager Grimes has made the Dodgers look like a far different outfit from what it was a year ago and is entitled to a lot of credit. Manager McKechnie of the Bees is also entitled to praise for what he has been able to do with the players at his disposal. Manager Dressen has not been able to get the Reds up where they were expected to be this year and already rumors are being heard that he will have a successor before another season starts. As to the Phillies they are doing as well as is to be expected.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Gate Swings In

By Nora Burglon

Chapter Fifteen

"Yes," insisted Minda. "What did the troll have to do with it?"

"Well, I suppose I shall have to satisfy you," replied Odin finally. "You see, the troll scared people off the mountain so that the Storekeeper would not be observed in his comings and goings and in his tappings on Dalstorp property. In addition, the troll served to bring down the price of property on the mountain side."

"And the sheep?" Minda urged. "What about them?"

"The disappearance of the sheep was intended to make the Mistress of Dalstorp so submissive she would let him have the land for next to nothing."

"Do you know where they are?"

"Yes, they are being held in a Stockholm stockyard, and may be either sold or returned."

"And where was the lost vein?" demanded Minda.

"Where is it?" demanded the other. "Just say that, where is it?"

"You don't know?"

"Certainly I don't know. Do you think I would be sitting here on this mountain now if I did?"

"What does iron ore look like?" Minda wanted to know.

Odin removed a bit of ore rock from his pocket, and handed it to the girl.

"That ugly gray stone!"

"Ugly? My dear, that is almost pure iron ore. Do you realize what a ton of it would be worth?"

"A great deal of trouble, no doubt," said Minda. "At any rate, I know where there is a whole knoll of that kind of stone. It cuts your feet like glass when you step on it barefooted."

"If you know, Captain dear, lead me to it, and save me a lot of trouble as you once rescued me from the cliff," Odin begged.

A Mountain of Iron

"I will, but remember I saw the berries which grow on top of it first." With that Minda led the other to the spot where the lingon berry brush had all but covered the ground.

"Would this be your lost vein?" she asked.

Odin sank down to his knees. "After all my toiling and sweating, here you knew where it was all the time."

"You should have told me sooner," said Minda, "and perhaps I could have saved you a lot of trouble."

"A mountain of iron," spoke the other, "do you know what that means, Captain?"

"I hope it means we are at a place where we can now get a new pump handle," declared Minda.

"A new pump handle!" snorted the other in disdain. "It is going to mean much more than that."

"If that is so, why are we sitting here in the berry patch picking berries?" Minda demanded, springing to her feet with another handful of lingon.

"Because you wanted my side of the story, Captain," announced the other. "Now let's go and surprise the Mistress of Dalstorp with some real splendid news."

That night was a time of feasting and merry making at Dalstorp. Odin joined them. Sitting about the table reviewing the events of the last months was a pleasure now.

Now that the lost vein had been found, there was no longer any need for Odin to remain in Bewdalen. He assured the Mistress of Dalstorp he would look forward to the opportunity of returning to visit her again later in the fall.

School Time Again

The first of September came. Again it was time for school to begin. Minda did not look to those days with any great warmth, for she supposed she would now have to return to Torndalen. The Mistress of Dalstorp would soon be able to get along without her help. She could bring fine servants in from somewhere else now who knew how to do everything she would need done.

These were busy days at Dalstorp. People were coming and going all day long. Some business man from Stockholm had been up to see the Mistress about leasing her mine, so she would have nothing to trouble about at all so far as the mining of the ore was concerned.

Heavy equipment had already gone up to the mountain; a railroad track had been laid up there. The company had had a hard time getting the farmers to agree to a railroad that would run through their pastures and scare their cows.

At last, all was settled. In another month Dalstorp ore would be shipped to the sea and down to Germany to be smelted out in the great furnaces of that country, for Sweden did not have the coal needed for her own smelting.

Minda watched all these preparations in silence. It would not be long before the Mistress of Dalstorp would leave Bewdalen for good. They were not days of happiness to Minda.

The time had finally come for her to move back to Torndalen. She went from place to place and said goodby to everything upon the gord. The flowers in the garden, and the sparrow's nest in the gable, seemed in a way to belong to her.

The Gate Swings In

Minda had not finished saying farewell to all the cherished spots upon the place, before the Mistress of Dalstorp came down the path to join her. "I have news for you this morning," she greeted her, with stars of eagerness in her eyes.

"News?" echoed Minda, a little heavily, "what kind?"

"I have just been over to see your aunt."

"My aunt?" There was a note of concern in the girl's words.

"I was over to see her about adopting you."

"Adopting me!" echoed the girl in a whisper.

"You see, you and I have been through so much together. Somehow I could never think of facing any more troubles without you, nor of your belonging to anyone else. Had it not been for you, I should have lost the pasture long ago. You have been so splendid through everything."

"But my aunt, what did she say?"

"She said if you wanted to be adopted by me, she would give her consent."

"Does that mean I would never have to leave Dalstorp?"

"Yes, my child. I want you to come inside and get dressed now. We are going to see the magistrate."

"But Stor Geta," the girl ventured, "what about him?"

"He is to be adopted, too," the woman declared.

"I can't believe all this good fortune could have happened all in one day," said the girl.

"I have not told you it all. I saw the advocate yesterday about deeding you half interest in the mine."

"To me!"

"Yes, my dear, half of it is yours by right of discovery."

Much later that evening Minda went back to her old home at Torndalen, to acquaint her aunt with the astonishing happenings of that day.

Tomte Anders' Wisdom

On her way she met Tomte Anders, the shoemaker, who had first advised her to look for work at Dalstorp. Minda sat down beside him.

"Well," said she, "I guess the whole of Bewdalen knows now our goat is not a bad-luck bringer after all."

"Luck?" echoed the little man. "It is not a matter of luck, but of thoughts. Some people believe so strongly in evil they could drive the good out of anything."

"I guess you know about all the good which has come my way since I saw you last," the girl continued. "You told me that 'the gate swings in' when anyone comes to their right place in life. It must have swung in when I came to Dalstorp. I've been adopted, and I am going to be sent to Stockholm to school. I shall learn to be a teacher now instead of being just a herd girl."

"Scorn not the work of any man," said the other kindly. "All work which is useful is of the same importance."

"Well, anyway," Minda insisted. "I will have the opportunity of making something out of myself."

The shoemaker got to his feet. Glancing sharply at Minda, he said, "Opportunity is everywhere. It is the lazy man's name for perseverance."

With that he thrust his hands into his pockets and went whistling down the lane, for it was the end of the day for him.

(The End)

The Story So Far

Minda had persuaded the storekeeper's assistant, whom she called Odin, to explain his mysterious trips to the mountain pasture where she tended sheep, when our last chapter ended. Odin, a stranger in Bewdalen, had just rescued her from the wrath of Flint Anders, the storekeeper, who had disguised himself as a hulder, or troll, a creature of Swedish tradition, and chased Minda down the mountain. Minda, with the help of Stor Geta, her goat, tore off his disguise and Odin appeared with two men who took Anders into custody for the disappearance of the Mistress of Dalstorp's sheep. Odin told Minda that the department of mines had sent him to Bewdalen to report on a vein of iron ore there. Samples that Anders had sent in tested nearly 90 per cent pure, but the storekeeper's reputation was not good and the government wanted to make sure that the landowner was protected.

Courtesy of Blazing Trail Camp, Denmark, Maine

Camping Out Over Night in an Island Lean-to; Flannel Shirts, Slacks and Visor Caps Are Comfortable Clothing for These Excursions

"Digging In" for a Holiday at Camp

Shelter, food and clothing are taken so much for granted in our modern world that their essential nature is largely hidden. So shelter, which began perhaps as a cave—merely a means of protection against the weather—has developed pompously into "residential real estate" with all sorts of architectural furbelows—period houses, apartments, penthouses and fabricated homes. Food, which has gone far beyond prosaic nourishment, has become concerned with tasty menus and plays a considerable part in social entertainment. Clothes, transferring their emphasis to style, are a means of adornment.

In camping, it is possible to see these three problems in some of their primitive importance. Much of the camper's fun comes from the skill and ingenuity with which he meets their challenge.

When he has disposed of the question of shelter, he is confronted by the queries, "What shall we wear?" and "When do we eat?" Properly speaking, clothing should be considered before shelter, for every camper must decide before he leaves home what he will take to wear. Once he has arrived at his camp site, he is hardly likely to find a store around the corner where he can fill in missing links.

Do Not Pack Too Much

Two rules can be used for guidance for any kind of camping. Take as much as you need. But don't take so much that it will be a burden. Experience will fill in the details of what is needed and what is likely to be burdensome. For boys and girls starting for summer camp, though they may be beginners at the game, experience is available in the lists, furnished by camp directors, of articles that they should take.

Fond parents, particularly mothers, should restrain their impulse to tuck in all sorts of extras for their children. In the first place, a suitcase and a duffel bag, which should contain as much as the average young camper will need, do not have unlimited capacity. Nor is the space in tent or cabin that is available for disposing of their belongings when they have arrived at camp likely to be unduly commodious. In the second place, directors know what is useful and their advice can be followed.

List All You Take

A practice that is highly helpful at camp is for parents to place securely in each suitcase or duffel bag a list of what it contains. This will serve two purposes. It will tell the boy or girl what he should bring home when the time comes for return. And it will inform him of what he has available while he is there. Then there will be no need for him to explain that he wore a torn shirt because he didn't know he had another one in his bag.

For older boys and girls who are ready to start off on their own, the experience they have gained in formal camps will serve as an indication of what to provide in the way of clothing. What it may be will depend on individual tastes and on the type of camping trip that is to be undertaken. The more ground that is to be covered, the less the equipment that is to be carried, for every pound counts in a long journey—except by automobile, and even that has its limits.

Featuring the Cook

In general, whatever the style of camping may be—mountain, lake or seashore—clothing should be simple and solid. In the democracy of the woods, comfort counts for more than appearance, and the camper is rated more for what he can do than for what he wears. Something to keep warm and something to keep dry, a raincoat, a sweater, an extra pair of shoes, a bathing suit, slacks for girls as protection against black flies and mosquitos, and a thick skin for boys to serve a similar purpose, are among the minimum requirements. Old clothes very often serve the camper far better than new. Where the tailor may fall short in style, nature will come to the rescue with a becoming tan.

If there is not much opportunity for the ambitious tailor in the average camp, it is more than balanced by the chance afforded to the cook. Eating is one of the popular activities at camp, and almost any kind of a cook, so long as he is industrious, is welcomed.

In most summer camps for boys and girls, the majority of the meals are prepared by professionals, and, except on long hikes or overnight trips, the closest the young camper is likely to get to the art of cooking in the open is an occasional chore of peeling potatoes, washing dishes or helping at the bean-hole. But, however much of a part he has had in preparing the meal, the bugle call of "soupy, soupy, soupy," or the peal of a dinner bell brings a response that would amaze parents who never seem able to get Willie or Susie to table on time.

Both Photographs by Courtesy of the New England Council

Soup's On at a Maine Camp

In the woods everything tastes good, or almost everything—for there are some exceptions, burned oatmeal, for instance, or too much chipped beef—and one of the joys of the older camper lies in concocting toothsome meals with a minimum of means. Even the fragrance of balsams is temporarily eclipsed on a brisk morning by the aroma of sizzling bacon, and the beauties of natural scenery are momentarily outshone by the golden brown of a plate of steaming flapjacks.

There are all sorts of tricks known to the experienced camper to help him in the culinary department. He knows how to get his camp fire at the right heat for cooking and to have glowing embers rather than a smoky blaze under his pans. If he is in a hurry, he may rely on a gasoline stove. He has not forgotten that a dampened cloth over a pail of water will keep it cool and clean. He may have a hole in the ground, carefully covered over, to serve as an ice chest. He may like to experiment with more primitive lore and heat flat rocks for broiling fish or steak, or bake bread by twisting dough on a stick and holding it over the fire.

In these days, if he is planning to "settle down," the average summer woodsmen is likely to have a substantial stock of canned food on hand, for it is convenient to handle, easy to prepare and widely varied. If he is not too deep in the woods, he usually finds it advantageous to make occasional forays to

"Some'pin Smells Good!"

the nearest outpost of civilization for a bit of fresh meat, bread or vegetables. A thick steak broiling over the camp fire is ample reward for a journey of many miles.

House Keeping in Camp

A few suggestions that have been useful on one kind of camping trip may be worth mentioning here:

A stout wooden box nailed to a tree, with partitions used for shelves and covered with oil-cloth, makes an admirable cupboard for provisions, such as bread, flour, salt and sugar. Another box will serve for keeping metal dishes (enamel ones are good), cutlery, and pans. Special camp utensils come with detachable handles which may be folded back so that several pans can be packed inside a canvas bag. A thermos bottle or jug is very useful for keeping a supply of drinking water available.

Bacon keeps better when bought by the strip than sliced. Powdered milk makes a very satisfactory substitute for the fresh product, as the exact quantity may be mixed with water as needed, and there is no danger of spoiling, as sometimes happens with the tinned variety. When mixed double-strength, powdered milk is good on cereal and in beverages.

Every member of the party will find it convenient to have his own flashlight, kept within easy reach at night. Sometimes the gleam serves to send an inquisitive mink or chipmunk scurrying off in the darkness. A shovel is needed in digging trenches at the sides of the tent to carry off the rain and to bury refuse, except in a large public camp where the ground has been cleared for camp sites. An axe—all-important aid to fire-making—will also serve as hammer.

Another thing that the independent camper should remember for the enjoyment of regular meals is to provide an ample supply of dry wood. It is not a difficult task. A sufficient stock can be easily kept inside the tent where it will be ready in rainy weather. But if he has forgotten to be forehanded, he need not be unduly discouraged. Even in the rain it is always possible to find kindling by stripping the bark from twigs and exposing the dry wood underneath. With a little coaxing, the camp fire will soon be blazing cheerfully and a tasty meal sizzling away. That, for the moment, is enough to satisfy the camper.

MARY ARMSTRONG MELVIN

Feathered Mimics

By Craven Hill

Fellow of the Zoological Society

Most birds have a call note which is more or less characteristic of their species, and by hearing these sounds we are often able to identify them. But the more I know of birds, the more clearly do I realize that to rely on these sounds for the identification of a species is, to say the least of it, unwise.

Some wild birds are excellent mimics, and these feathered tricksters can let you down pretty badly if you don't watch out; for besides uttering their own call notes, they will often give you a very faithful rendering of those uttered normally by some quite different species. So it behooves the amateur ornithologist to be constantly on his guard.

I well remember the first time a bird "took me in." It was in the New Forest of Hampshire, England. For the purpose of making nature notes a friend and I were trying to locate the nest of a blackbird in some bushes at one end of a leafy glade.

The Jay's Prank

It is not usually very difficult to find a "blacky's" nest, for in the majority of cases it is built quite near the ground, in the middle of a hedge or bush. Yet the search for that nest drove us nearly frantic. Although we could not see it, we knew it must be there, for on approaching the bushes had we not heard the bird's characteristic alarm note? Still, find it we couldn't and so we decided to leave the place for a short time, intending to return later.

At that moment, however, the shrill alarm note sounded again—just above our heads, and there, flitting past us, was a small reddish-gray bird who bore few traces of black in his brightly colored plumage. It certainly was no blackbird; it was, in fact, a jay!

Well, I don't suppose I was the first person to be taken in by a jay, for I know now that they frequently mimic other birds, as well as a host of other sounds they hear during their daily wanderings, such as the bleating of sheep, the grunting of pigs, the barking of dogs, and even the neighing of horses.

One jay I met some years later was adept at mimicking a cat, and many a human ear did this bird deceive. He belonged to two young boys, who kept him in a yard not far from a laundry whose owner had a special weakness for cats; and on more than one occasion the much harassed old laundress complained to the boys' mother that "those dratted boys were teasing the cats again something awful!" Only when the jay was at last given its liberty did the poor laundrywoman get any peace.

A Wide Repertoire

There is another bird who finds the mewing of a cat easy to imitate, and that is the Little Owl—Athene noctuara (Owl of Athene) as the professors call him. A friend of mine once spent a very disturbed evening because he fancied he could hear the mewing of a kitten in his garden. Several times during the evening he went out to try and find the "stray," but returned without seeing anything of it.

At last he traced the sound to a tree at the end of the garden, and soon located the "cat," for, as he approached, it spread its wings in very uncatlike manner and flew away. After that he felt a whole lot better!

The starling whom we frequently see running feverishly about our lawns, digging up beetles and grubs with his "pickaxe" beak, is another expert mimic, especially of the call notes uttered by other birds. Indeed, his repertoire includes the songs of the blackbird, song-thrush, greenfinch and plover. And besides these, he will often give a pretty good imitation of the quack of a duck, not to mention the cheery whistle of a street boy!

But although there are a good many birds who can learn to utter the call notes of others with a high degree of fidelity to the original, comparatively few are able to mimic—at all realistically—the human voice. Perhaps the best "talkers" are the parrots, hill-mynahs, ravens and jackdaws—all of which pick up scraps of human speech fairly readily.

I know a mynah—a most amusing bird—who, though he is not much larger than a starling, has quite a large vocabulary. He bids you "good morning"; asks affably how you are; inquires the time, and after a few other ejaculations, bids you goodby—sometimes with what seems rather unnecessary curtness!

Another amusing trick of this bird is its way of shouting "Hullo!" every time the telephone bell rings. The trouble is that conversation on the telephone is often rendered difficult, owing to the fact that the mynah is busy practising his non-stop shout!

There is one interesting point about these talking birds. Contrary to the general impression, they do not use the tongue for producing the sounds they utter. Their notes and sentences are all formed in the syrinx, or lower part of the windpipe.

Next time you hear a talking bird chattering away, watch its tongue closely. You will see that this organ remains practically quiescent.

Making 'Precious Stones'

Millions of precious stones have been worn in London during this Coronation year, particularly by Royal personages and by Dukes, Lords, Barons and other people of high station, so it may interest you to know that you can make "precious stones" yourself, although they will not have any real value.

First get about half a teacupful of very hot water and dissolve into this as much powdered alum as the liquid will take up. Incidentally, you can get a pennyworth of alum from any chemist. Next put an equal quantity of liquid gum into the alum solution and you will have the basis for your jewels.

Now collect pieces of brightly colored tinfoil wrappings, such as are found on chocolate biscuits, and put large, round drops of the gum on to the colored side of the tinfoil. To make a very large gem you can put several drops together, but you will quickly discover for yourself the best ways of suiting your own requirements if you are making "precious stones" for amateur theatricals, and so forth.

Carefully put the tinfoil, complete with its drop of gum, on one side, and when the drops are quite hard cut round the edges. The backing of colored tinfoil will make the drops look just like emeralds, rubies, or sapphires. Once you have made your "stones" you can mount them on to safety pins and so have any number of really smart brooches!

Before starting to work, see that there is a good-sized sheet of newspaper on the table so that you won't make a mess. If you fail to do this someone may come along and say: "Clear away that nonsense and wash your hands!"

After the Shower

Sunbeams tumble through
the scattering clouds
and scamper gleefully
over the rain-washed land;
slipping from branch to
branch
of tree and shrub,
they rest where pendant diamonds gleam.

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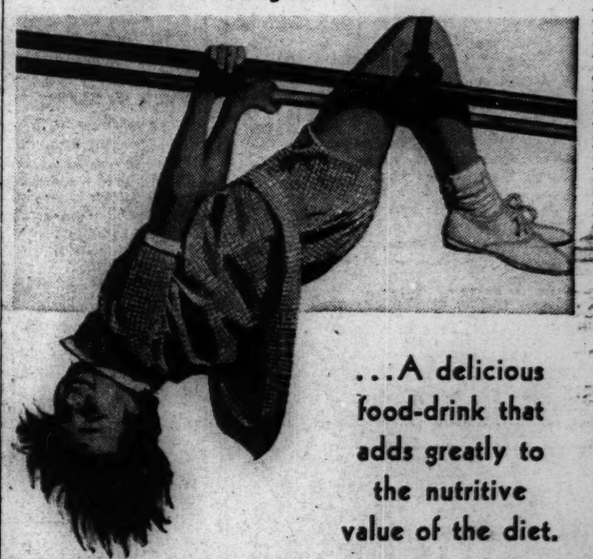

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—IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

The Home Forum

On Casting Up The Season

THE end of June in New England sees a marked change in the face of nature. It is a turning point, a milestone, in the season's unfoldment. Trees and shrubs have about reached the limit of the early season's growth. The new green of fir and pine, of hemlock and spruce, which has so enlivened the sombre dress of these sturdy symbols of the North, has lost its brilliancy and is well on the way to the accustomed tone of its species. Maples and elms have developed a luxuriance of dress that I have never known surpassed. The orchards have long passed the season of bloom, and the half-grown fruit is just appearing amid the foliage, betokening a bounteous crop. The fields are fence-full of timothy and clover, now ready for the haymaker. The field of the cloth of gold, which gentle nature with her golden buttercups spread on many a meadow, has disappeared; but on the uplands, a sheet of white daisies still stretches away like a blanket of snow.

Spring flowers have come and gone, and now the floral ornaments of midsummer are preparing for their annual show. In the garden, roses are at their best. Peonies have lost their brilliancy, and hollyhocks are taking their place. Phlox is just beginning to show its color, and petunia, poppy, sweet William, and the tall spikes of delphiniums in a great variety of tones command the eye of the passer-by.

Here at Rockbottom the season has been an unusual one. Excessive rains have retarded certain of the summer blossoms, but a generous compensation is had in the splendid growth of trees and shrubs.

* * *

THE BIRD LIFE about us in the valley has furnished much of interest and keen enjoyment. Never has the feathered population been so numerous; and never have so many of our friends found satisfactory nesting quarters in the numerous boxes set for their convenience, in the old apple trees, and in the thick-set shrubs. In the meadows, merry bobolinks have reared their broods. All the hours of daylight, from the arrival of this sparkling vocalist in early May until the end of June, they have sprinkled the meadows with their joyous, liquid notes. No feathered musician of the springtime more perfectly symbolizes the joy of life. Now the song season is over. The young are reared and the sharp metallic note which marks the change in their domestic affairs is heard here and there about the farm. We always welcome the arrival of this gayest of minstrels, and regret its departure.

On the higher ground, meadow larks hide their nests amid the tall grasses, although it is from the treetops they announce their presence. Their sharp-toned "spring o' the year" is a happy contribution to the bird chorus. The bitterns are back in the meadow by the brook, after a year's absence. We love to hear their curious, hollow notes, and frequently observe them on their way to and from the pond just over the hill. From the forest across the broad meadow, just at nightfall, the liquid notes of the wood thrush are borne on the still air, musical, charming in their quality and serenity. Unhurried, unafraid, they pay their mead of gratitude for the blessings of the day.

Two old friends we sadly miss. No note of hermit thrush has reached our waiting ears during the entire spring. Visits to their favorite haunts among the pines have been unrewarded. What has befallen this lover of solitude, this angelus of the woods, which has enthralled us for so many years? Has he fallen victim to some untoward experience? Or has he merely sought another abiding place for love of change? Our yearnings may bring forth no answer to our queries, but we shall await the advent of another season with keen anticipation of his return to his accustomed haunts.

The other missing note is the call of the bobwhite. Not once have we heard his plaintive note. Did the hunters last autumn destroy the few remaining flocks; or are they hid away for better security in some less exposed situation? We find a degree of satisfaction in fostering this hope.

* * *

WHILE THESE OMISSIONS among our bird friends have occasioned regrets, yet we have been highly pleased with the number and variety of summer tenants about the place. The orioles came early and at once began their nest building. I found the female one day as she was picking up material for her nest. Immediately her load was gathered, away she flew straight to the topmost bough of an old apple tree, and the secret was out. The baglike nest swung jauntily from a forked bough partially hidden amid the thick foliage. It was enough to know just where the brood would be reared. Now, the end of June, the young are full grown, but the parents still feed them as they hover about the shade trees on the lawn. The plaintive call of the young for more food is constant and persistent.

Kingbirds nest in the top of another apple tree, their rattling notes sounding a challenge to all comers. In an old apple tree by the stone wall, a family of flickers has been reared. Just now they have disappeared, for purposes of training and discipline, we believe. At any rate, they are not far away, for every now and then the parents are seen bounding about the place. Several pairs of purple finches have found domicile on the grounds this year, and their melodious warble has been a constant delight. Several pairs of robins have reared their broods, and now the young, full grown, are on their own. Catbirds nested by the brook, as did a pair of red-wing blackbirds. Bluebirds, tree swallows, and wrens have occupied the numerous bird houses set in convenient localities. Now their young are added to the summer colony, so many additional ornaments in the landscape.

* * *

THE CHIMNEY IN my study is the home site for several pairs of swifts. Their goings and comings sound like the rumble of distant thunder. To be sure, their presence precludes the use of the fireplace during their occupancy, but soon they, too, will have completed their domestic duties, seeking wider scope in the open air. Warblers come and go. Goldfinches are about, and the dainty waxwings pay us occasional visits. Now and then an aristocrat of the bird world, a scarlet tanager, or a rose-breasted grosbeak, rests for a time in the tall elm tree, but they are but restless wayfarers. Sebec, smallest of fly-catchers, nested in an apple tree directly in front of the porch, and a variety of sparrows have brought their broods out successfully. Humming birds test the flowers for sweets, their ruby throats glistening like jewels as they dart past on hurrying wing.

The season, alas, has had its share of tragedies. Nests have been upset, eggs broken, and young destroyed. Sometimes we have felt that starlings were the perpetrators. Many are about, aggressive, bold, and defiant. But we suspect that the neighbor's cats—night prowlers—have too often been the culprits. We seek a way to render more secure the domestic affairs of these delightful minstrels, many of them far travelers, who come each spring bringing to us much of interest, and more of joy.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

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THE GATES OF LONDON: *Tower Bridge and the Upper Pool*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Bertram C. Wickison, F. R. P. S.

THIS view of Tower Bridge is taken from the south, or Surrey side of the Thames, looking across towards the Tower, of which the oldest part, the White Tower, is the most conspicuous. The bridge is the first that spans the Thames on the seaward side of London; standing rather more than forty-five and one half miles from the Nore Lightship, which marks the entrance to the river. With its twin gothic towers, the great height of its top span, one hundred and forty-one feet above high water level, and the drawbridge effect of the rising bascules that compose the lower span, it gives quite an impression of being London's water gate.

It is almost the upper boundary of the busiest, the most famous, and the most romantic of all the reaches of London River—the Pool. The Pool is the heart of London Port and the culmination of that great system of docks, without a parallel in the world, that begins ten miles below the bridge, at Gallions Reach. Seven hundred years ago, a monk set it on record that: "To this city Merchants bring in Wares by Ships from every Nation under Heaven"; and so it is today. Standing upon the bridge, and looking down-stream one can well believe the words of Mrs. Virginia Woolf: "However romantic and free and fitful they may seem, there is scarcely a ship on the seas that does not come to anchor in the Port of London in time." Although, actually, one must go a little farther down to see the biggest liners.

It must be confessed that the banks of the Pool, up to the bridge, are not at first sight impressive. The high, gloomy warehouses, the crooked lanes that creep furtively down to the water front and vanish into the river by slimy steps—though some of these bear names as pleasing as Pelican Stairs, or as steeped in legend as Wapping Old Stairs—have a drab, slovenly, almost sinister appearance. Yet, for all that, the buildings have one charm. There is about them, as about the life that surges among them, pulsing rhythmically to the ebb and flow of the river, a suggestion of having been there for centuries. They have no air of belonging to a particular period; and, though one here and there may have been the Great Fire, and perhaps a thing or two before that, nearly all were built far later. But they do not commit themselves; they are simply old.

Maybe the impression of age arises because, apart from the actual docks, there is hardly any evidence of that constant effort, which is normal elsewhere, towards modernisation. Why, indeed, should they change, when the river they wait upon and the ways they know have altered so little. As Miss Fox Smith has put it:

"But, whatso towers may tumble,
And whatso bridges fall,
And whatso statues crumble
Of folk both great and small,
The Oldest Thing in London he changes not at all."

Gulls Inland

And so the gulls come, a soft flock of white
Against the blue, a white flotilla sailing
Landward through thoroughfares of golden light,
Though later when the afternoon is failing
To dusk they will sail back when the slow moon
Slips up a crimson sky, but now they move
Serene above our pastures as though noon
And pastures were the things that such birds love.

The shadows flit among the clover-tops—
Gull shadows turning the soft flowers dark.
But when the arras of the evening drops,
Velvet upon the sea, the wings embark
Bearing a music westward past the bars
And reefs to sleep under a sky of stars.

HAROLD VINAL

Freedom from Apprehension

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT does the clamor for security, which is heard so persistently of late, indicate? Is it not humanity's plea for freedom from apprehension—for release from fear?

And the desire is perfectly legitimate, the plea justified. The mistake is, that security is sought in the wrong direction, namely, in material laws and provisions, which, because of their finite nature, can never satisfy our real spiritual being. No material props are needed to comfort man in God's likeness. Inasmuch as he is spiritual, divine Truth alone sustains him, and can convince him of his safety as existent in divine Mind. This is the support to which we should look in any and all exigencies that would clothe human existence in uncertainty.

Does the besetting fear seem to be connected with personal safety? The Psalmist assures us (Psalms 127:1), "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." The natural thing then is to turn to the Lord and entrust Him with one's safety, since all power is His. And since man is governed by divine omnipotence, what is there that we might logically fear?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was fully and calmly confident that the power of divine Love constitutes sure protection. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 she recounts some of the persecutions to which she was subjected during the early years of her teaching, and mentions some incidents that threatened her personal safety. She did not, however, avail herself of material so-called safeguards, but states simply and assuredly (p. 15), "I leaned on God, and was safe."

And is it not clear that mankind must go beyond the finite and changeable in order to find the reliable remedy for all its fears? Material remedies, which seem to comfort one day, under certain circumstances, all too often fail at another time and under changed conditions. Neither does mere material relief satisfy, inasmuch as it leaves the heart empty. The only safe retreat, then, is the understanding of our real being, our spiritual existence, which is always safe in the keeping of our heavenly Father.

Perhaps the fear of being deprived of one's daily bread is the problem. Again it is necessary to take refuge in God, the divine Principle, Love. On this point the Psalmist states (Psalms 37:25), "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." Christ Jesus assured his followers most tenderly that their loving Father in heaven will not withhold good things from them, if they pray to Him with confidence.

It is inconceivable that a wise creator could neglect to provide for His creation, or that an all-loving Father might fail to provide amply and uninterruptedly for all His creation. The teachings of Christian Science reveal this fact, thereby bringing comfort and consolation to humanity; and Mrs. Eddy wrote with tender conviction to one of the Christian Science churches (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 186), "Rest assured that He in whom dwelleth all life, health, and holiness, will supply all your needs according to His riches in glory."

Or does one perhaps dread an apparently threatening illness, advancing age, or perchance an insecure future? Neither present nor future, neither well-being nor abundant life, is ever insecure for God's children! In Job we read the following statements (11:17, 18, 19): "Thine age shall be clearer than the noonday. . . . Thou shalt be secure, because there is hope. . . . Also thou shalt lie down, and none shall make thee afraid."

Again, the remedy for mental uneasiness is to turn to God wholeheartedly, and in sweet assurance lay hold of the Christly promise that His presence will always be with us and in every way.

Let us, then, thank God for His goodness, praise Him for His mighty power, be grateful for the revelation of spiritual man's oneness with his creator, for man's security in the infinitude of divine Love, his safety in the truth of being. There is no fluctuation in man's well-being; no changeableness in the abundant life of man; no lessening of vitality; no lack of health, abundance, and vigor, because man is, by reflection, as perfect as the Father.

To have grasped somewhat man's participation in the divine qualities, to have proved divine truths in victories over erroneous conditions, enables one to acquiesce with a joy-filled heart in Mrs. Eddy's words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 321), "Each recurring year witnesses the balance adjusted more on the side of God, the supremacy of Spirit; as shown by the triumphs of Truth over error, of health over sickness, of Life over death, and of Soul over sense."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Liberazione da Preoccupazione

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CHE significa la domanda per sicurezza che si ode così insistentemente in questi giorni? Non è forse l'appello dell'umanità per la liberazione da preoccupazione—per esenzione dal timore?

Ed il desiderio è perfettamente legittimo, l'appello è giustificato. L'errore è che la sicurezza viene cercata nella direzione falsa, cioè in leggi e provvigioni materiali le quali, per la loro natura limitata, non possono mai soddisfare il nostro vero essere spirituale. Nessun puntello materiale occorre per confortare l'uomo nella simiglianza di Dio. In quanto che egli è spirituale, la divina Verità sola lo sostiene, e lo può convincere della sua sicurezza in ragione della esistenza di lui nella Mente divina. Questo è il sostegno verso il quale dovremmo volgerci in qualsiasi ed ogni esigenza che vorrebbe rivestire l'umana esistenza d'incertezza.

Forse che il timore assillante sembra connesso con la sicurezza personale? Il Salmista ci assicura (Salmi 127:1): "Se l'Eterno non guarda la città, invano vegliano le guardie". La cosa naturale è quindi di rivolgerci al Signore e di affidare a Lui la propria sicurezza, poichè ogni potere è Suo. E siccome l'uomo è governato dalla divina onnipotenza, che vi è che potremmo logicamente temere?

Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, era pienamente e serenamente fiduciosa che la potenza del divino Amore costituisce protezione sicura. Nel suo *Message to The Mother Church for 1902* essa racconta alcune delle persecuzioni alle quali fu soggetta durante i primi anni del suo insegnamento, e fa menzione di alcuni incidenti che minacciarono la sua sicurezza personale. Tuttavia essa non si servì di cosidette protezioni materiali, ma dichiarò semplicemente e positivamente (pag. 15): "Mi appoggiai a Dio e fui sicura".

E non è chiaro che l'umanità deve andare al di là del limitato e del mutabile per trovare un rimedio efficace per tutti i suoi timori? Rimedi materiali, che un giorno sembrano confortare, in certe circostanze, pur troppo spesso falliscono in un altro momento ed in condizioni diverse. E neppure si ottiene soddisfazione da un rimedio puramente materiale, in quanto che esso lascia il cuore vuoto. Il solo ricovero sicuro, quindi, è la comprensione del nostro essere reale, la nostra esistenza spirituale, che è sempre sicura nella custodia del nostro Padre celeste.

Forse il problema è il timore di essere privati del proprio pane quotidiano. Di nuovo è necessario di rifugiarci in Dio, il divino Principio, Amore. Su questo soggetto il Salmista dichiara (Salmi 37:25): "Io sono stato giovane e son anche divenuto vecchio, ma non ho visto il giusto abbandonato, nè la sua progenie accattare il pane". Cristo Gesù assicurò nel modo più tenero i suoi seguaci che il loro Padre nel cielo non riterrebbe cose buone da loro se essi Lo pregherebbero con fiducia.

È inconcepibile che un savio creatore possa trascurare di provvedere per la Sua creazione, o che un Padre del tutto amorevole manchi di supplire ampiamente ed ininterottamente per tutta la Sua creazione. Gl'insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana rivelano questo fatto, recando in tal modo conforto e consolazione all'umanità; e Mrs. Eddy scrisse con tenera convinzione ad una delle chiese della Scienza Cristiana (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, pag. 186): "Siate certi che Colui nel quale dimorano tutta la vita, salute e santità, provvederà a tutti i vostri bisogni secondo le Sue dovizie nella gloria".

O forse che si teme una malattia apparentemente minacciosa, l'avanzarsi dell'età, o per avventura un futuro incerto? Nè presente nè futuro, nè benessere nè vita abbondante, sono mai incerti per i figliuoli di Dio! In Giobbe leggiamo le dichiarazioni seguenti (11:17, 18, 19): "La tua vita sorgerà più fulgida del meriggio. . . . Sarai fiducioso perchè avrai speranza. . . . Ti metterai a giacere e niuno ti spaventerà".

Di nuovo il rimedio per l'inquietudine mentale è di rivolgersi a Dio di tutto cuore, ed in soave confidenza impossessarsi della promessa del Cristo che la Sua presenza sarà sempre ed in ogni modo con noi.

Ringraziamo adunque Dio per la Sua bontà, lodiamoLo per la Sua forte potenza, siamo grati per la rivelazione dell'unità dell'uomo spirituale col suo creatore, per la sicurezza dell'uomo nell'infinità del divino Amore, la sua salvezza nella verità dell'essere. Non vi è fluttuazione nel benessere dell'uomo; non mutabilità nella vita abbondante dell'uomo; non diminuzione di vitalità; non mancanza di salute, abbondanza e vigore, perchè l'uomo è, per riflesso, tanto perfetto quanto il Padre.

L'aver afferrato in certa misura la partecipazione dell'uomo nelle divine qualità, l'aver dimostrato divine verità in vittorie su condizioni errate, rende capaci di dare la propria adesione con cuore ripieno di gioia alle parole di Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, pag. 321): "Ogni anno ricorrente osserva la bilancia regolata di più dalla parte di Dio, la supremazia della Spirito; come viene mostrato dai trionfi della Verità sull'errore," della salute sulla malattia, della Vita sulla morte, e dell'Anima sul senso".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

As Genteel as One Would Wish to See

SIR JAMES intended to have built a village here, which would have done great good. A village is like a heart to a country. It produces a perpetual circulation, and gives the country people an opportunity to make profit of eggs and many little articles which would otherwise be in a good measure lost. It was a dinner here *et praeterea nihil*. Mr. Johnson talked none. Captain Harrison dined with us. When we came to go away, behold Raasay had been beforehand and paid all, or at least concerted with James Macdonald that he should pay, as it was an inn near to his estate. This was a most uncommon degree of kindness and generosity. I would fain have contested it with him, but seeing him resolved, I declined it. I parted with cordial embraces from him and worthy Malcolm, hoping to see them again. Mr. Johnson and I set out on horseback again, accompanied by Mr. Macqueen, Dr. MacLeod, and Donald Canna. It was a very rainy afternoon. We rode what they call six miles to Dr. MacLeod's house upon Raasay's lands in Skye. On the road Mr. Johnson appeared to be somewhat out of humour. When I talked of our meeting Lord Elibank, he said, "I cannot be with him much. I long to be again in civilized life, but cannot stay long." (He meant at Edinburgh.) He said, "Let us go to Dunvegan tomorrow." "Yes," said I, "if it is not a deluge." "At any rate," said he. This showed a kind of impatience upon his spirits, and no wonder. I apprehended his giving up Mull and Icolmkill, for he said something of his fears of being detained by bad weather in going to Mull and *Iona*. However, I hoped well. We had a comfortable dish of tea at the Doctor's, a pretty good house, where was his brother, a half-pay officer. His lady was a decent well-behaved woman. Mr. Johnson said he was glad to see her so. He had an esteem for physicians. The Doctor accompanied us to Kingsburgh, said to be but a mile farther, but the computation of Skye has no connexion whatever with the real distance.

It was fine to see Mr. Johnson light from his horse at Kingsburgh's, who received us most courteously, and after shaking hands supported Mr. Johnson into the house. He was quite the figure of a gallant Highlander—"the graceful mien and manly looks." He had his tartan plaid thrown about him, a large blue bonnet with a knot of black ribbon like a cockade, a brown short coat of a kind of duffle, a tartan vest with gold buttons and gold buttonholes, a bluish filibeg, and tartan hose. He had jet-black hair tied behind and with screwed ringlets on each side, and was a large stately man, with a steady sensible countenance. . . .

By and by supper came, when there appeared his spouse, the celebrated Miss Flora. She was a little woman, of a mild and genteel appearance, mighty soft and well-bred. To see Mr. Samuel Johnson salute Miss Flora Macdonald was a wonderful romantic scene to me. There was a Mrs. Macdonald, wife to James, a brother of Kingsburgh's, and one of his sons. We had as genteel a supper as one would wish to see, in particular an excellent roasted turkey. . . But what I admired was the perfect ease with which everything went on. My *facility of manners*, as Adam Smith said of me, had fine play.—From BOSWELL'S "Journal of A Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson," edited by FREDERICK A. POTTLE and CHARLES H. BENNETT. (New York: The Viking Press.)

Evening Etude

THE pale pink sky is dark
with homing birds;
the trees that sentinel the shore
are moved to sudden animation;
the quiet air above the still green pool
is stirred
by the penciled tip of many wings
describing pathless arcs that
only memory may follow;
a dragon-fly takes one
last stitch across the drowsing water
and is gone.
Suddenly,
the reedy shore is dotted black
as little heads dip pool-ward
for the evening drink,
like actors acknowledging
applause.

MYRTLE E. GAGE

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Page 23-24 Bonds—Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1937

Banking Credit Control Urged To Aid Stability

Separation of Functions Proposed by Pendill at Wellesley

Plans Debated

Currency Called Merely 'Small Change' of Main System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 15—With tons of yellow metal being dug from the earth in one place, to be bought at a premium and immediately sunk into vaults in the earth at another place, what difference can this actually make in the amount of food or goods produced and distributed to consumer—asked Claudius G. Pendill of Newburyport, Mass., at this morning's session of the Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College.

Having asked this question Mr. Pendill, who is treasurer of the institute, proceeded to give a careful and detailed analysis of the money system in the United States and the reasons for the paradox of "poverty in the midst of plenty."

"Our national situation today," he declared, "is like that of a man who owns a theater, has a good show, has three-fourths of the seats filled and a crowd clamoring at the doors to get in. But he throws up his hands in a helpless gesture, saying that he hasn't enough tickets.

"A money system may be looked upon as essentially a system of tickets. Our money today is chiefly white tickets with blank ink. We call them checks. We use them to bring about exchange of goods and services.

Checkbook Money

"This checkbook money — sometimes called credit money, or 'debt money'—constitutes the bulk of our money system. Over 90 per cent of all business is done by the use of it.

"The process is this: An individual or a company makes a loan at a bank. When this loan is made the bank first writes up its assets by the amount of the loan, say, $10,000. It then makes an entry of $10,000 as a deposit to the name of the borrower. This is a liability, and balances the newly created asset. This process is the creation of new money.

"It is new money just the same as though the Government had printed new bills to the amount of $10,000. Not until the borrower pays off his loan does this money disappear from circulation.

"Exactly the same thing happens when the Government itself wishes money. It asks the banks for a billion dollars. The banks write up this sum as an asset and then credit the United States Government with a billion-dollar loan as a liability on their books. All that happens is the creation of new money by the commercial banking system by means of pen and ink entries in a book.

"Currency is the other kind of money in use today, which totals only about $6,000,000,000 and varies hardly at all in depression or good times. It is the small change of our main system."

Lack of Buying Power

From a purely economic standpoint, Mr. Pendill continued, the great trouble with unemployment is that the unemployed have no buying power. They have no medium of ex-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Codman Hill Foreman Questioned at Hearing

In Boston Today

Name of Welch On Firemen List

A heated passage between counsel for the witness, the Boston Finance Commission prosecutor and members of the commission, took place at the Codman Hill Construction Company hearing today when Special Counsel George R. Farnum demanded of John E. Welch of Charlestown, for the past two years Codman Hill foreman, now unemployed, whether his name was in the list published today as scheduled for apointment on the city fire department tomorrow.

On advice of counsel Mr. Welch declined to answer. Reporters assigned to City Hall verified his name in the first 30 of possibly 100 appointees on a sheet headed "Appointed as Men on Probation in Fire Department," and approved by the civil service commisisoner and the Mayor. This list had been sent to the press room from the Mayor's office.

Welch, who is a nephew of William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill Company, told the commission that he was unable to refer that body to any books from which information could be obtained on the names of workmen or the time they spent on repair jobs for the George Robert White Fund.

"I know nothing about any books." He explained that it was practice to discard work sheets after the men's time had been entered upon the office records. Driscoll and Thomas J. Flanagan, accountant of the company, are now in jail on an indeterminate sentence for contempt for failure to produce the books and records of the company, which they contend were stolen.)

The witness said he knew of no complaint on the quality of work done by the Codman Hill Company and had heard of no complaints by the White Fund or the city on time charged for work, equipment charges or the quality of work. He said 70 per cent of the work of the company was done at night and 30 per cent by day.

Mr. Welch said he joined the Codman Hill concern January, 1934, but could not recall jobs done in his first year or the names of 30 or 35 men employed by the firm while he was foreman. One of his early jobs was that of carpenter and carpenter's helper. He said he never held a builder's license, nor was he a member of any union.

Idleness Survey Sought by Dorgan

A temporary state commission to carry out a comprehensive survey and analysis of unemployment and unemployment relief was provided for in a resolve filed in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives today by Thomas Dorgan of Boston, former member of the House.

The commission would consist of five members from the House, two senators and eight persons appointed by the Governor representing labor, industry, civic and fraternal organizations, and Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The commission would hold hearings before the termination of the 1938 session of the Legislature. It would have quarters in the State House, or other convenient location. The appropriation for it would be limited to $50,000.

In filing the resolve former Representative Dorgan declared: "The time for action is now. The unemployed have been getting the run around long enough."

For the past two years Mr. Dorgan has been attempting to gain gubernatorial approval of his proposal that a committee should be established to endeavor to place idle persons back in private employment. He was turned down by former Gov. James M. Curley and had no better success this year.

It'll Be Weather, Whether or Not

Today, being St. Swithins Day, weather prophets and followers look anxiously toward the skyways with a futuristic outlook, for, according to the poem:

"St. Swithins Day, if thou dost rain,
for forty days it will remain.
St. Swithins Day, if thou be fair, for
forty days 'twill rain Na Mair."

But, G. Harold Noyes, Boston's weather expert, doesn't believe in the old Scotch version of weather.

Mr. Noyes today forecasts "moderately warm weather with showers, possible thunder showers." Noon temperature at the Federal Building read 73 degrees.

WPA Workers Visit State House

For the second successive day, representatives of about 140 WPA library workers recently released in the current reduction of WPA rolls, waited on Gov. Charles F. Hurley but did not succeed in seeing him.

Yesterday a committee of 75 was met by Charles McDonald, the Governor's executive messenger, who suggested that a smaller committee of five members should be selected and should return to see the Governor today.

This morning, however, Mr. McDonald had to tell this smaller group, when it arrived, that the Governor's engagement schedule is completely filled and that he will not be able to see them until after his vacation, which begins, he said, on July 19.

The committee of five then proceeded to the Lieutenant Governor's office, where his assistant secretary, Miss Mary Reardon, met them and asked them to return at 4 p. m., when she believed Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly could see them.

Mr. Kelly has issued several statements recently, expressing opposition to WPA layoffs and advocating the release of aliens before citizens.

Trawler Sends Out S O S Calls

Radio distress signals were sent out by the steam trawler Cambridge today, 150 miles east of the Boston lightship, when the wire cable, which is used in towing the heavy fishing nets behind the trawlers, became entangled in the propeller, rendering the trawler helpless.

The Coast Guard authorities in Boston, heeding the S O S calls of the Cambridge ordered the cutter Tarvia, out to its rescue early this afternoon.

Capt. B. Einarsson of the Cambridge sent radio calls for help when he discovered that he was unable to free the cable. A crew of 19 men are believed to be aboard the stricken craft, which has a hold full of fish.

The Coast Guard cutter, only expected to average 10-12 knots because of heavy seas, will probably reach the wallowing trawler tomorrow morning, and will then tow the boat to port.

'Republic of Nantucket'?

By a Staff Photographer; International

Air View of Nantucket Island — Postmaster Alice Roberts

Postmaster Roberts of Nantucket Island Who Took Action on Her Own While Her Fellow Islanders Were Threatening to Secede From the United States if President Roosevelt Doesn't Do Something About the Ship Strike That Has Cut the Island's Communication With the Mainland. The Postmaster Got the Federal Authorities' Assurance a Coast Guard Cutter Would Be Placed at Her Disposal to Handle the Mail

Watt and Green To Confer Over C.I.O. Delegates

Whether definite action will be taken to halt C. I. O. unions from membership in Massachusetts Federation of Labor at the August annual convention will be determined by a conference between Robert J. Watt, the Federation secretary-treasurer, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on Friday, it was learned today.

Mr. Watt is making the trip ostensibly to report to Mr. Green on the International Labor conflict at Geneva, which Mr. Watt attended as the American labor delegate. Yet, the real purpose, it is reported, is to discuss the forthcoming state federation convention, at which some attempt may be made to oust the C. I. O. delegates.

Despite Mr. Watt's known hope that nothing will be done that will shut completely the door to possible reuniting of the two labor factions, it is understood he will carry out Mr. Green's order on the C. I. O. problem. If Mr. Green demands that the C. I. O. delegates be rejected, Mr. Watt will probably be the kingpin in the A. F. of L. drive, regardless of his personal convictions. Yet he will urge Mr. Green to favor a "status quo" policy.

The Massachusetts convention is being watched closely by labor leaders throughout the nation. Inasmuch as the Massachusetts Federation is the second largest A. F. of L. group in the nation, any action against the C. I. O., is expected to act as a guide for other A. F. of L. organizations. An ouster move probably would banish all hope for reunion of the factions.

Meanwhile, Mr. Watt, long recognized as a powerful figure in Massachusetts labor circles, is swiftly gaining in national reputation. His first real step towards national recognition was taken when he accepted election to the governing board of the International Labor office, a post formerly held by Mr. Green.

Today, only a few days after his return from Geneva, he accepted appointment to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of Paris, France. This Institute is embarking upon a two year study of "mechanization of the world" in co-operation with the International

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'Work Before Food' Is Welfare Dictum

By the Associated Press

Deering, N. H., July 15

John Herrick, overseer of the poor, says he has solved the welfare problem.

When a meal ticket applicant comes to him, Mr. Herrick says he gives him an axe and directs him to the woods. As a result Mr. Herrick maintains he has few applicants and no one seems to be going hungry.

Although Mr. Herrick says some folks call him "heartless," he claims he does not expect a man to do what he wouldn't do.

Essay Winner Off For Fishing Banks

Like the youthful hero of Kipling's "Captains Courageous," John Riordan of 48 Aldrich Street, Roslindale, found himself aboard a trawler this morning, bound for a week or 10 days at the fishing banks. He is a High School of Commerce boy whose essay, written for the Propellor Club's recent contest, was among those winning awards.

He took his camera, six rolls of film, some note books and some pencils with him as the trawler Shawmut steamed away from the Boston Fish Pier—for each of the boys and girls who were awarded ocean trips for their first essays, are to describe these trips in second essays, for the best of which a $50 cash prize will be given.

Vermont CIO Office Opens

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 15 (AP)—Vermont headquarters of the Committee for Industrial Organization announces a public meeting will be called in Brattleboro, July 22, to organize all workers there. Vermont headquarters of the C. I. O. were opened here today.

Worcester Firm Seeks Contempt Charge on C.I.O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 15—Police arrested seven strikers and Committee for Industrial Organization leaders outside the Reed & Prince screw manufacturing plant at noon today as the owners planned to bring contempt of court charges against the C.I.O. officials.

One of those arrested on charges of disturbing the peace was Mrs. Mary Donovan Hapgood, for many years a labor agitator in this State and the wife of Powers Hapgood, New England secretary of the C. I. O.

The irony of her arrest lay in the fact that her husband served two months of a six-month jail sentence in Maine last spring for contempt of court in a C. I. O. strike marked by an injunction similar to one allowed here this week.

The company was believed planning to raise questions of court authority and respect for the courts as a result of continued picketing, both yesterday and today, despite a Superior Court injunction outlawing the strike and forbidding picketing.

Although police made no arrests yesterday, saying only deputy sheriffs could arrest for contempt of court, the police seized four workers and three C. I. O. organizers at noon today on charges of disturbing the peace. They took such action as about 300 pickets blocked exit from the plant gates, booing and hissing employees who had been working this morning.

Those arrested, later freed on bail obtained by Martin J. Walsh, subregional director of C. I. O.'s Textile Workers Organizing Committee, were:

Mrs. Hapgood of North Brookfield; Robert Butler and William J. Adam,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Nantucket Revolt Ends as Fishermen Bring In Supplies

Talk of Secession Lessens—Publicity Stunt Is Charged

Too Serious, Islanders Say

Talk of secession from the United States by rugged individualists of the old whaling island of Nantucket lessened today as officials of Massachusetts and the public generally declined to take it as anything more than a mid-summer publicity stunt.

Robert Backus, chairman of the board of selectmen in Nantucket, said a majority of the 3500 natives had no such plan. Much of the talk appeared to come from summer visitors with a flair for historical research.

There was a serious question as to whether—even from a practical dollar-and-cents point of view—the islanders would gain more than they would lose by isolating themselves from the taxes and services of the State and Federal Governments.

In the office of the Massachusetts Attorney-General at Boston, officials thumbed through old archives and leather-bound law books, and issued a ukase to inquiring reporters that the island could not secede legally from either the state or national government, but could do so only by "act of war."

The secession talk—revived for the third time in a year—was begun by Marshall Gardiner, a photographer, when a seamen's strike tied up steamship service to the island three days ago.

Just how secession would restore the steamboat service was a point that observers at a distance could not explain. If Gov. Charles F. Hurley can't bring the striking seamen and their employers together, it wasn't clear how the residents would do so.

At any rate, Joseph Curran, head of the National Maritime Union, one of the labor groups involved in the tie-up, said he was not intimidated by "this secession talk." "We are not interested in the island of Nantucket," he declared. "All we are interested in is getting better working conditions on the boats of the New England Steamship Company."

What Secession Would Mean

Taking the isolationists at their word, Massachusetts officials said some of the results of secession from this State would be:

The island would be relieved of the Massachusetts State tax, which totaled $20,000 this year. In return, the State would be relieved of building and maintaining roads on Nantucket.

Island residents would be relieved of the State income tax. However, a new local tax of almost equal size would have to be devised, since most of the State income tax is returned to the community.

With the residents freed of state taxes, Massachusetts would be relieved of any further responsibility for the island. No state departmental services would be available to Nantucket, Weekly payments of $3.50 by Massachusetts for each school child, covering cost of transportation to schools on the mainland, would cease, although there are only two such children on the island. National guard planes no longer would be available in emergencies.

Food Stress Is Relieved but Islanders Lament Tourist Trade Loss

Mail Is Carried By Coast Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 15—Weather-beaten sailors of hardy fishing smacks brought food today to the 20,000 residents and vacationers of this island, isolated for the third day by a strike that has tied up its only steamship connection with the mainland.

With a United States Coast Guard cutter bringing their mail and a fleet of National Guard airplanes ready for any emergency, the island folk looked forward to a conference scheduled for this afternoon in the office of Gov. Charles F. Hurley at Boston for possible settlement of the strike.

The arrival of four fishing smacks, whose salty crews know little of labor unions and care less, bringing cargoes of food and milk, ended any danger of immediate food shortage, but did not solve the problem of transporting vacationers to and from New Bedford.

Few Go to Mainland

Except for a few venturesome landlubbers who booked passage across Nantucket Sound on the heaving fishing craft, travel between the island and shore, usually about 500 persons daily, was halted. One steamer was tied up here and three others at New Bedford.

Communications were maintained by telegraph and mail, with only minor delays in the latter.

The probable loss to the island's business people through cutting off of tourist trade was the chief cause for indignation. Gilbert Manter, chairman of the island's development committee, said the loss would run to $10,000 a day, although other authorities gave lower estimates.

To bring passengers and foodstuffs, to the island from New Bedford and Woods Hole, Robert A. Backus, chairman of the selectmen, announced 15 business men had joined together to charter or buy a boat to make daily trips. Gordon Folger, hotel manager, said he would captain his own private boat to carry his guests from the mainland.

Private airplanes continued to carry passengers across the 20-mile stretch of sound.

Woods Hole was crowded with passengers and foodstuffs. More than 300 persons swarmed the wharf, demanding passage to the islands, and tons of foodstuffs piled up. Fifty-seven automobiles also awaited transportation.

At Martha's Vineyard, near-by island, also isolated by the strike, since the same steamship line serves both islands, A. W. Woodward, chairman of Oak Bluffs selectmen, and F. C. Vincent, chairman of the Vineyard Haven selectmen, declared losses to merchants and resort owners would run to "thousands of dollars."

In Inter-Union Battle

The strike is partly a jurisdictional fight between two rival unions associated with the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, respectively. It is also an effort of the dominant union to wring better terms from the management during negotiations for a contract.

A night-long conference at the Boston State House between officials of the line and agents of the International Seamen's Union of the A. F. of L. ended shortly after midnight with an "impasse," according to an announcement by James T. Moriarty, commissioner of labor. State officials said the seamen's union was demanding a 33 per cent wage increase for officers and 20 per cent for seamen.

The I. S. U. won a jurisdictional election last Monday, but the losers, the National Maritime Union, friendly with the C. I. O., called out its members on the Fall River Line, owned by the New England Steam-

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Connecticut Exhausts Pension Fund for Aged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13—Connecticut's old age assistance system, in its second year of operation, has reached the saturation point. With nearly 14,000 persons receiving weekly allowances from the state, applications have caught up with the available funds.

From now on, unless more money is found (and there is slight prospect of that) applicants will have to wait their turn before receiving aid. Otherwise the Old Age Assistance Bureau would use up its money faster than it is received. At the present rate, according to Director Edward H. Reeves, there would be a $500,00 deficit at the end of the two-year period for which the appropriations run.

While legal advice is being sought from Attorney General Edward J. Daly chances are that the bureau will hold down on its awards to match its pocketbook and avoid the deficit. Applicants will be received only to replace beneficiaries who have passed on or who have left the rolls because of improved private circumstances.

In this respect Connecticut is said to be no worse off than many another state. Some of them reached the limit of their resources for old age assistance months ago. The situation was anticipated by Mr. Reeves and his superior, Welfare Commissioner Frederic C. Walcott, last winter. They asked the General Assembly for more funds, but were disappointed.

The old age grants are financed, so far as the state is concerned, by a head tax of $3 a year paid by every resident between 21 and 60 who is not a disabled world war veteran or is not "too poor to pay." The tax yields $2,100,000 annually, which is matched by Social Security Board funds from Washington, making a total of something over $4,000,000 a year.

* * *

Civil Service Problems

Connecticut's new state civil service system is creaking a little at the start. Lack of general understanding of how it operates and fear on the part of applicants that it will be "too tough" seem to be the reason for the hitch.

First examination call went out for state police candidates. Commissioner Anthony Sunderland set up some rigid requirements on age, weight and height of aspirants that barred many a youngster who would like to be a "state cop." Others perhaps did not know, in spite of public announcements, how to apply for a job. With the deadline for applications near and only a few score of applicants for the examination, Personnel Director Hary W. Marsh was disturbed. The examination date was postponed. New notices were published in the "Help Wanted—Male" columns of the newspapers, and now the candidates are appearing somewhat faster. To fill 74 vacancies in the State Police Department, the merit system director wants 500

Week in Connecticut

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showery and somewhat warmer weather tonight and Friday, probably with occasional thunderstorms; gentle to moderate southerly and southwesterly winds.

Maine: Showers and probably thunderstorms tonight and Friday; warmer Friday.

Other New England States: Showers and probably thunderstorms and warmer tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh south and southwest winds and overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	78	Minneapolis	70	86
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	74	86	New York	64	70
Denver	60	82	Norfolk	80	84
Helena	52	70	Philadelphia	70	70
Kansas City	74	92	St. Louis	80	94
Los Angeles	60	76	San Francisco	54	66
Miami	80	88	Washington	74	76

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. July 13.
B—Maximum July 14.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:56 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Friday, 6:26 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:40.

White Fund Inquiry Gives Push to Campaign

Up and Down Beacon Hill

What will happen when and if Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield testifies before the Boston Finance Commission in its fact-finding investigation of $400,000 paid out of the George Robert White Fund under so-called "gift" contracts with the Codman Hill Construction Company, has stirred the otherwise pre-campaign calm of political circles on Beacon Hill.

For the testimony elicited by expert cross-examiner, George R. Farnum, obviously cannot continue as it has the past week, to pass responsibility from one official to another in an ascending pyramid.

Relentless in pursuit, Mr. Farnum is expected to discover the missing ling in the next two weeks—the contact between the construction company and the White Fund which authorized the contracts and expenditures. Then the commission hopes to make its report.

The responsibility has been avoided by witnesses, who at the same time granted that in restrospect the manner in which the account was handled has been "amazing," "suspicious," "surprising," and that it looks "strange" or "bad."

A certain lack of system in handling the bills of the Codman company seems to have prevailed. Through this opening may have slipped padded contracts, excessive charges, and duplication of bills. An anti-climax occurred in a mysterious disappearance of account books and ledgers.

Charles J. Fox, city auditor, called to the stand, admitted that he paid the bills, but did so because they came through proper channels, checked and certified. Major Roswell G. Hall, unpaid real estate manager of the Fund, admitted he had signed the bills as "correct," but also said he relied on the clerk of the Fund, George L. Driscoll.

John I. Fitzgerald, president of the Council, and candidate for Mayor, declared that he and the rest of the trustees relied on the Mayor, ex-officio chairman of the board. The Mayor, according to Mr. Fitzgerald, relied on the manager, Mr. Hall.

Mayor Mansfield has made no comment, as yet, on the testimony of witnesses. Nor is there any inkling of what the Mayor will do when the Commission's report of the completed inquiry is placed on his desk with what is expected in some quarters will be, in view of recent developments, an indictment of the political structure of the city.

Statute requires that the Commission report to either the Legislature, the Governor, the Mayor, the Council, or to all. Often, however, that body refers its findings to the District Attorney's office with a request for court action.

The commission's last inquiry which resulted in court action, the much-publicized Dolan case, also facus attention on the group's counsel, Attorney Farnum. He was retained by Mayor Mansfield to push the Dolan case after the commission, reorganized by James M. Curley when Governor, had ordered it dropped. The Fin Com, four of its five positions held by appointees of Mr. Curley, hired Mr. Farnum this year to conduct the investigation involving his former employer, Mayor Mansfield. Consequently, Mr. Farnum's supervision of the current investigation, which has come to be considered an excellent case study of the management of municipal government, is probably the most disinterested, politically, that is possible.

The investigation is regarded by many as likely to prove an issue in the fall campaign. The same observers recall the dramatic pledge by Mayor Mansfield to end Mr. Curley's political career, and his backing of the investigation of Edmund L. Dolan, City Treasurer under Mr. Curley when Mayor.

Prevented from seeking the mayoralty again by the law which he unsuccessfully sought to have repealed, the Mayor has several times been reported ready to give his powerful support to either Congressman John W. McCormack, or Maurice J. Tobin. In either case, Mr. Curley would have an influential opponent in the enemy's camp.

However, many regard the Codman Hill investigation as a windfall which the former Governor, as an astute politician, is not expected to ignore.

D. B. McG.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson. Featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart, Irene Hervey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others. 2:30 and 8:30.

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30
Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Nocturne from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Solo horn: Joseph Singer
Symphony No. 4 "Italian" ..... Mendelssohn
Last two movements:
III. Con moto moderato
IV. Saltarello: Presto
Suite, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
Morning Mood—Anitra's Dance, In the Hall of the Mountain King
Prelude to "The Deluge" Saint-Saens
Solo violin: Gaston Elcus
Victor Herbert Favorites, Arranged by Sanford.
Sixth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms
Arthur Fiedler, Conducter

Movies

Fine Arts—
"Cloistered" (intimate life of nuns). 2:30, 4:58, 7:28, 10. Also "The Blue Light," film taken in the Dolomites. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Metropolitan
"Singing Marine," with Dick Powell, Doris Weston and Don Rockwell. 11 a. m., 1:07, 4:34, 7:31, 10:05. Stage: Clyde Lucas and his orchestra. Revue with Troy and Lynne.

Modern—
"Slim," featuring Pat O'Brien and Stuart Erwin. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:56, 8:16, 9:55. Also "Mountain Music," with Bob Burns and Martha Raye. 9:10, 11:16 a. m., 2:46, 6:36, 8:36.

Radio Programs
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South Station Theater—
"Throne of the Gods," Rudolph Friml Music. Smith and Dale, Florida Cowboys. Rhythm of the Game, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Captains Courageous," featuring Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:36, 2:40, 6:40, 9:45. Tomorrow: "The Emperor's Candlesticks," starring William Powell and Luise Rainer. Also "Pick a Star," with Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, and Laurel and Oliver Hardy.

Memorial—
"New Faces of 1937," featuring Joe Penner, Milton Berle, Parkyakarkus, Harriet Hilliard, William Brady, Jerome Cowan and Thelma Leeds. 11 a. m., 2:16, 5:17, 8:09. Also "The 13th Chair," with Madge Evans, Lewis Stone, Elissa Landi and Ralph Forbes. 10 a. m., 1, 4. Special preview showings at 7:30, 10:30 of "The Road Back," featuring Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Barbara Read, Louise Fazenda and others.

Keith and Paramount—
"Midnight Madonna," with Warren William, Mady Correll, Kitty Clancy and Edward Ellis. Keith: 2:15, 5, 7:25, 10:30; Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:10, 9:45. Also "She Had to Eat," with Jack Haley, Rochelle Hudson and Arthur Treacher. Keith: 2:55, 5:40, 8:15, 9:55. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:12, 3, 5:30, 8:35.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going on in the Arts" column the day following openings. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Uptown—
"Oh, Doctor," starring Edward Everett Horton. 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. Also "This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor, Barbara Stanwyck. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Slim," with Pat O'Brien, Henry Fonda and Margaret Lindsay. Also "There Goes My Girl," featuring Gene Raymond, Ann Sothern, Gordon Jones, Frank Jenks and Alec Craig.

University—
Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea in "Woman Chases Man," 2:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also Wallace Beery in "Good Old Soak," 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Tremont—
"Ladies in Love," with Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Simone Simon, Don Ameche, Paul Lukas and Tyrone Power. 2:45, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:20. Also "Plow and the Stars," with Barbara Stanwyck and Preston Foster. 10:18 a. m., 1:05, 4:18, 7:03, 10:18.

Boston—
"Riding on Air," with Joe E. Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:04, 2:38, 5:13, 7:48, 10:16. Also "Espionage," featuring Edmund Lowe, Madge Evans and Paul Lukas. 10:40 a. m., 1:22, 3:46, 6:30, 9. Tomorrow "Born Reckless," featuring Brian Donlevy and Rochelle Hudson. Also Eric Linden and Cecelia Parker in "Sweetheart of the Navy."

Coolidge Corner—
"We Have Our Moments," with James Dunn, Sally Eilers and Mischa Auer. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor, 3:35, 6:30, 9:40. Tomorrow: "23½ Hours Leave," with Doug MacLean, Jane Withers, Terry Walker and Morgan Hill. Also "Woman Chases Man," with Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture of Spanish Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Parkman Bandstand—
Concert by the Boston Concert Band. Wm. A. Barrington-Sargent, conducter. Boston Common. 12 noon.

Pleasure Yacht Party Is Rescued

The Baltic, 40-foot pleasure yacht owned by Fred K. Rogers, Boston appraiser, of the Quincy Yacht Club, was driven on the rocks off Lovell Island in Boston Harbor today by heavy surf and strong currents. Sixteen passengers and three of the crew were saved when Rogers and his crew sent up flares. The Coast Guard boat from the Point Allerton station, with Capt. Isaac Hammond in charge, went to the rescue.

The Baltic, on a fishing trip, was taking a short cut through the "Spit," near Lovell's, when it became unmanageable in the heavy currents.

For several minutes Mr. Rogers and the crew fought to keep control of the boat, but when they knew the boat was ready to go on the rocks, they sent up flares.

The Coast Guard boat arrived on the scene in short order and soon the passengers and the crew were taken off the boat to Pemberton. The cutter returned to the distressed boat and pulled the craft off the rocks.

Although she took considerable pounding, the Baltic was not seriously damaged, and was later towed to the Quincy Yacht Club.

The Baltic with its passengers and crew left last night for Marblehead where they visited F. Paul Welsch, Boston attorney, and friend of Mr. Rogers. The party left for the Quincy Yacht Club at 2:30 this morning. It was because of poor visibility, as the cruiser was entering the harbor, that she landed on the reef.

State Police Organizes On New Hampshire Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 15—The New Hampshire Police Department, only two weeks old, has plenty of organization problems on its hands.

Inasmuch as the department is an entirely new venture for this State, Superintendent George Colbath was required to start from scratch, except that trained men were turned over to him. His force is made up of the highway patrol that the Motor Vehicle Commissioner formerly headed, and the criminal investigation officers that used to be connected with the Attorney-General's office.

The measure setting up the department having been enacted only a few days before it went into effect, and Superintendent Colbath having been named only a few days before going into office, numerous matters of detail had to be worked out after the start of operations.

One of the problems facing the department is that of communication; for communication is one of the most important requirements to such a police system today. But the act establishing the department made no particular provisions for a communication system; so for the present, the department must resort to the use of long distance telephone, both expensive and unsatisfactory for an organization requiring such frequent communication between headquarters and the men in the field. In the case of seeking a fleeing robber, it will be rather difficult for headquarters to spread out a net of state police, if the telephone is the only means of communication.

The department has made changes in routes covered by the former highway patrol, in order that they may handle other than the main highways. It keeps its office in the State House open nights.

For the next two fiscal years, the department must operate with its present force of about 50 men, and without the benefits of such modern means of police communication as radio, but it is generally contended that the 1939 session of the Legislature may see fit to bestow these advantages on the department.

Superintendent Colbath occupies the office quarters that the state detective used to hold. If the proposed State House annex is erected, it is felt that the department will be furnished with more suitable headquarters.

To a large degree, the department will be a co-ordinating agency between various county and community law enforcement groups. To this end, Superintendent Colbath is planning to visit the local police units. He will also visit other state police departments where their situations may be likened unto that in this state.

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Variety to suit every taste and price.
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Is a Mutual Savings Bank Operated for the Benefit of Its Depositors.
There Being No Stockholders
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OUR FAMOUS $1.00
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What's Going On in the Arts

Fine Arts Theater

Pausing for a moment of retrospection in the confusing whirl of screen entertainment, the Fine Arts Theater has turned back to "The Blue Light," Leni Riefenstahl's handsome portrayal of an old legend of the Dolomites. It is a film that repays second inspection. Largely it is a tour-de-force; for Fraulein Riefenstahl, who began her career as an Austrian actress, performed the triple duties of author, director and principal player.

It is she who impersonates the wild creature who discovered the secret of the strange light that gleamed from a craggy mountainside when the moon was full, and through whom, all unwittingly, the crystalline source of the beauty was removed. As actress she is more fully successful than as director or author. Yet in these other tasks she has done her work skillfully.

John Schneeberger, who is an expert craftsman, has aided her immensely with artful mountain photography. In the three years that have passed since the film was first shown in Boston, nothing has dimmed the lustre of his camera studies. His backgrounds, sombre or shimmering to suit the changing moods of the story, are achievements to be remembered.

E. F. M.

Holtz Named Aide To U. S. Attorney

Representative Jackson J. Holtz, Boston, has been appointed as an Assistant U. S. Attorney to succeed Charles A. Rone on Sept. 1, U. S. Attorney Frances J. W. Ford announced last night.

Mr. Rone, Attorney Ford declared, has resigned to go back to private practice. Among Mr. Rone's many accomplishments while in office was the smashing of the famous "fake butter ring."

Elder Indictment Charges Assault

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 15 (AP)—Thomas E. Elder, retired dean of Mt. Hermon School, was indicted late yesterday on charges of assault with intent to murder S. Allen Norton, former school cashier, with a gun. The Franklin County grand jury in a second count charged the educator with assault on Norton with a gun on May 25, "putting him in fear of bodily harm."

Mr. Elder was arraigned and left the courtroom immediately after Judge Hammond set bail at $10,000, the same sum required when Mr. Elder was arraigned in district court in early June.

Mr. Elder and Mr. Norton were employed at Mt. Hermon School when Dr. Elliot Speer, headmaster, was killed three years ago by a blast from a shotgun. The Speer murder never has been solved. The former dean was a witness at an inquest into Speer's murder.

Mr. Elder was arrested May 26 at his home in Alton, N. H., after Mr. Norton complained to the Greenfield police that the former dean confronted him, the night before, at the Norton home here and, drawing a shotgun from beneath his clothing, said: "Norton, I want to see you." Mr. Norton said he fled to his house and no shot was fired. Mr. Elder insisted he and Mrs. Elder were stopping at a Keene, N. H., hotel 40 miles away, at the time Mr. Norton said he was confronted with the shotgun.

SPECIAL
Evening Round Trip
After 6 P.M. 30c After 6 P.M.
BOSTON to Nantasket or Pemberton
In either direction except Sundays, Holiday Eves, and Holidays
Steamers leave Rowes Wharf 6:30—7:15—8:15—9:15 P. M.
Last Boat Returns from Nantasket at 11 P. M.

Chicks Ask No Favors but Food and Warmth

Three hundred to brood found practicable at poultry plants — Mixed mash with needed ingredients provided — Eating time is any time.

Courtesy Kalerok Farm

Crate Shipment Opened Out

Newly-Hatched Lots Are Sent Long Journeys by Parcel Post

Thousands of baby chicks are filling the daylight hours with their soft, plaintive "peep-peeps." And they are keeping the frogs company during the evenings and nights also. For the approved way of raising chicks today requires that a small light be kept burning all night, in order that the downy babies will not crowd in a corner.

One of the prettiest sights on the farm is a group of 300 (the usual number to a brooder stove) little balls of fluff spread out in a circle around the edge of the hover. While electricity and hot water are in some places used for heat, the most common method is the coal burning stove, which has a circular metal hover about five feet in diameter.

At night, the brooder pen is warm and cozy. The pine shavings or peat moss on the floor forms a warm rug for tiny feet. A ten-watt bulb furnishes a dim light. Contented, drowsy "peeps" come from the baby chicks. Occasionally a chick leaves the circle and goes to the feed box for a bite of dry mash, and then to the water fountain to get a drink.

Formerly, chicks were hatched under hens and brooded by their natural mothers. Today, some poultry plants are so large that half a million eggs can be "set" at one time in mammoth electric or hot water incubators.

But no way has been discovered to brood the baby chicks successfully in units much larger than 300. Modern poultry farmers, in general, have three methods of brooding the future egg producers. One group believes the best way is to put each unit in a separate colony house; a second group prefers a long, single-story house divided into pens; the third group uses multiple-deck houses.

After the chicks have picked their way through the shells in the incubators, they are allowed to stay in the machine for a day or day and a half. This gives them time to dry off and use the nutriment of the yolk.

One might think it difficult to teach the little peepers to eat and drink. But they catch on immediately. A generation or more ago each poultryman and farm wife had a particular way of starting the chicks. Twenty-five years ago in the southern New Hampshire poultry belt, a common first feed was dried johnny cake crumbled fine and mixed with chopped hardboiled eggs.

Today, there are mixed dry mashes with all the ingredients needed for bone, muscles and feathers. The mash is placed in hoppers and the chicks eat at any time they wish. The more they eat, the faster they grow!

The temperature, at first, is kept at 95 degrees at the edge of the hover. This means that the chicks can have more heat by moving closer to the stove, and less by moving farther away. It is interesting to watch at night the little fellows on the outside suddenly decide they are a bit chilly. They simply walk right over the backs of the others to the edge of the circle nearer the heat. The babies who have been trampled merely give a casual shrug, utter a half-hearted "peep" and settle down again to the serious business of sleeping.

Army Attack Slow; Blueberries Did It

By the Associated Press

Bourne, Mass., July 14

Blueberries, rather than the barbed wire, held up the army's attack yesterday.

Higher officers of the National Guard, wondering why infantry units simulating an attack, in the course of their two-weeks' training period, were tardy, began an investigation.

They discovered, one reported, that the speed of the attack was being measured by the ability of the soldiers to clean out the abundantly-covered blueberry bushes through which the attack was being made.

Mexican Expedition Seeks Animals for Boston Museum

Cougars, ocelots, wild cats and jaguars are to be added to the collection of the New England Museum of Natural History by an expedition to the south central Sierra Madre mountains in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico. The leader of the party, John K. Howard, who was recently elected president of the institution, leaves here tonight to pick up his aides at Nogales before proceeding into the field.

Since the beginning of June, two expeditions have gone out under the auspices of the museum: one led by Bradford Washburn to Alaska and the Yukon, and the Downes' expedition to northern Saskatchewan and the Canadian Arctic islands.

Mr. Howard will leave Boston Airport this evening, flying to Tuscon, Ariz., and then motor to Nogales.

At Nogales, Ernest and Clell Lee, animal hunters of Paradise, Ariz., will join the party, with a pack of their big game hounds. The Lees have hunted with their hounds all over the southwest, in Florida, northern Mexico, Central America, and were on one expedition in the Matto Grosso of Brazil for the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia. No one in this country has had greater experience than they in chasing the great predatory cats of the Western Hemisphere.

The country to be visited by this expedition is new to the Lees, and is largely an unhunted country. Señor Ferriera, a Mexican rancher, and friend of the Lees, who lives nearby, reports cougar (mountain lion), ocelot, wild cats, deer, wild boar, and a few jaguar to have been killed in the country.

There is a local tale of a different large cat, to which Mr. Howard says he gives little credence. The local Mexicans believe it to be a cross between a cougar and a jaguar. It is said to have the large, thick neck and shoulders of the jaguar, and even a heavier head, but to be the tawny color of the slimmer mountain lion. Some natives claim to have seen occasional striped ones. The natives say the track is different from both the lion and the jaguar.

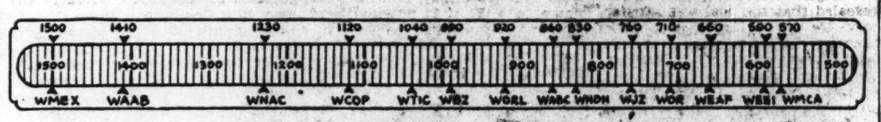
Mr. Howard says that in almost all parts of the world there have been local beliefs of animals, as yet unknown to naturalists, but that generally these beliefs are found on investigation to be based on some optical delusion.

A notable case was the "ibex of the Rocky Mountain, undoubtedly a young big-horn ram, whose horns had not completed a half curl, magnified into the appearance of the Scimitar Ibex horn by some trick of light.

The local native name for this new cat is "Onca," which Mr. Howard points out is the Brazilian Portuguese name for the jaguar—in all Spanish American countries known as the "tigre." He thinks that, if anything, the coat may be an unusual color variation of the jaguar.

Mr. Howard expects to be at his desk again just a month from today.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time-table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Current Questions	Lucille and Lanny	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	Organ recital	Studio musicale	Vocal recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	"The Boston Hour"	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45	"The Boston Hour"	"Four of Us"	Johnny Johnston, songs	String music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show; soloists; orchestra	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Dance Time"	News; musicale	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Feature; sport col.	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45	Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Doris Kerr	Hawaiian music	Vocal Varieties	Leo Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Serenade: popular music	What Would You Do?
7:45	Patti Chapin, songs	Mario Cozzi, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Serenade: popular music	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	To Be Announced	Roy Shield's Revue	Vallee Hour; Joe Cook;	International Salon; soloist; chorus; orchestra	"Wonder Strings"
8:15	To Be Announced	Roy Shield's Revue	Fay Wray; male chorus; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30	Concert Orchestra	Ninety-piece concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor	Vallee Hour	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45	Concert orchestra				Parade; Ray Perkins
9:00	Maj. Bowes's Hour	Concert Orchestra	Charles Winninger with Show Boat; soloists; comedy sketch; Modern Choir; orchestra	Hobby Lobby	Jack Ward, pianist
9:15	Maj. Bowes's Hour	NBC Musicale		Hobby Lobby	Olympain Orchestra
9:30	Maj. Bowes's Hour	NBC Musicale		Music for Today	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:45	Maj. Bowes's Hour	NBC Musicale		Music for Today	"Midweek Forum"
10:00	"Your Adventure";	Town Meeting of the	Music Hall with Bob Burns; Quartet; Chorus; Orchestra	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	"Midweek Forum"
10:15	Floyd Gibbons	Air		"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30	Dramatized news	Town Meeting of the		"Musical Revue"; vocal soloists; Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45	Dramatized news	Air	Musical Hall		Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; Rondelay	Yankee News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Elder Horn Revival
11:15	Frank Dailey's Or.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	Elder Horn Revival
11:30	Xavier Cugat Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	"Northern Lights"	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45	Xavier Cugat Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	"Northern Lights"	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00	Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Boy Scout interview	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Hits and Encores	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Carolyn Pryce	Breakfast Club; soloists; orchestra	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15	"Parade"; music		Household talk	Morning Carnival	"Morning Melodies"
9:30	Songs; music	"Hello, Peggy"	Variations	Morning Carnival	Melodies; Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news	Variations	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Betty & Bob; sk.	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Melody Sweethearts	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15	"Betty Crocker"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organ	Lynn Sherman, songs
10:30	'Grimm's Daughter'	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	The Marriage Clinic	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Who's Who in News	Viennese ensemble	Today's Children; sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Get Thin to Music	Song recital
11:15	Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Musical program	Cooking School
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	News Service	"Organ Melodies"
11:45	Real Life Stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Rhythm Parade"	"Famous Homes"	New England News
12:00	Piano duo	News; Noonday Little	"Dream Days"; sketch	Network speaker	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Network speaker	Italian Radio Review
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	United States Marine	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Band concert	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Ruth and Bill"	Comedy sketch	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Pete & Joe, comedy	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Capitolators	National Farm and	Zimbler String quartet;	"Down the Avenue"	"Along Forum"
1:45	Between Bookends	Home Hour; soloists;	"The Hemingways"	Consumers' talk	Song recital
2:00	Thru Woman's Eyes	sketch; Homesteaders	Musical Roundup	Concert orchestra	Dance music
2:15	Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	Piano soloist	Dance music	Dance music
2:30	WEEI news	Home Forum; talk	Musicale	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
2:45	"Myrt and Marge"	Home Forum; talk	"Just Like Home"	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
3:00	Concert Hall: Kreiner String Quartet	NBC Radio Guild dramatic sketch: Adams' "Quincy Adam Sawyer"	Pepper Young's Family	Bees - Cubs baseball game	Organ Melodies
3:15	Organ recital		"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Gems of Melody"
3:30	Organ recital		"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bees - Cubs baseball game	Sport reports
3:45	Organ recital		"The O'Neills"; sketch		Sport reports
4:00	Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee; popular variety; orchestra	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bees - Cubs baseball game	Sport reports
4:15	Studio speaker		"Personal Column"		Sport reports
4:30	"Bon Voyage"	Club Matinee; popular variety; orchestra	Home Towners	Bees - Cubs baseball game	Sport reports
4:45	"Bon Voyage"		"The Guiding Light"		Sport reports
5:00	Kansas City Wheat Show	London program	Arthur Lane, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15		Doris Tirrell, organ	"Dari Dan"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	The Singing Lady	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport talk	News; Little Show; soloists; orchestra	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Dance Time"		Sport reports	Studio interview	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music; sport column	News; music; sketch	"Unusual N. E. Stories"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Safety Clinic; speakers	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Continental Music	Piano team	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Safety Clinic; speakers	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Gazette; talks	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	News	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Beaks Carter, news	Heenschen's Orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	Broadw'y Varieties; soloists; orchestra	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra	N. E. High School Symphonic Band	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15		Harmonica ensemble		Esplanade Concert	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30	Hal Kemp's Orch;	"Death Valley Days";		Esplanade Concert	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45	Alice Fay, songs	dramatic sketch		Esplanade Concert	"Wonder Strings"
9:00	Hollywood Hotel;	Robert L. Ripley	"Waltz Time"; soloists; orchestra	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:15	dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley		Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:30	revue; vocal solos;	B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra	Court of Human Relations; sketch	Bamberger Symphony	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:45	Ray Paige's Orch.	Grant Park concert		Bamberger Symphony	Song recital
10:00	Mod'rn Symph'nies;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter"; sketch	Address, the Rev. R.	Male quartet; organ
10:15	Orof'o Orchestra	soloists; vocal trio	"First Nighter"; sketch	Anderson Jardine	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30	Alt. Gen Cummings,	Liedersingers; Quartet	Hollywood gossip	"Curtain Time"; dramatization; soloists; pop-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45	U.S. Cabinet Series	Elsa Schaliert Reviews	Roy Campbell Royalists		Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	ular orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:15	Jay Freeman's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:30	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Piccadilly Music Hall";	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	variety	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra

Survey Work on Aerial Tramway Progressing as Interest Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., July 15—A white cloth banner about 20 feet square near the top of Cannon Mountain, here, that looks like nothing larger than a handkerchief from the shores of Echo Lake below, marks the location of what will be the upper terminal of the new aerial tramway.

No time is being lost in getting construction under way so that the tramway may be in operation next season. Stakes have already been placed for the location of the base station, 250 feet off the highway just below Echo Lake. Survey work is also under way for the relocation of the highway so that ample parking space will be provided and the curves in the highway at the point will be removed.

Though the project is simply in the survey stage many visitors are already stopping in to inquire about the tramway, where it will run, what the charges are expected to be, and when it will be in operation.

As soon as the land to be used is cleared, workmen will start putting in the footings for the towers and then the steel workers will erect the towers, which will carry the huge cable track. Manufacturing the cable is one of the longest pieces of work in the entire undertaking.

But from all that can be learned New Hampshire should have the first aerial tramway in America in operation on Cannon Mountain sometime next season, and from all indications it should prove to be more of a drawing card than an injury to natural beauty, as some had claimed it would be.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 187 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m. WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

Springfield—Week, July 26-31, inc., 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Fridays, July 30, Aug. 27, 8:15 a. m.; Saturdays, Aug. 14, Sept. 18, 1:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Thursdays, 8:15 p. m., WNBX, 1350kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 16

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Connecticut Funeral Law On Costs Held Optional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15—By the neat device of finding that "shall" means "may" in certain circumstances, Attorney General Edward J. Daly has upset a law adopted by the 1937 General Assembly which was intended to require a payment of $100 in state money for the funeral expenses of every beneficiary of old-age assistance.

Mr. Daley's opinion is that State Welfare Commissioner Frederic C. Walcott need not, unless conditions warrant, pay anything at all for funeral bills. The finding, which will be the guiding rule of the Old Age Assistance Bureau unless it is taken to court for further interpretation, nullifies the victory gained in the General Assembly by the state's funeral directors in adoption of the "shall" legislation. The law is back now where it was before when it plainly read that the bureau "may" make payments for funerals up to $100 each.

Commissioner Walcott says the opinion has saved the state $144,000 a year that can now be used for awards to living and needy aged persons. Otherwise $72,000 would have gone for funeral bills, and since the Federal Government would not match this money and will match awards to living persons, another $72,000 would have been lost in grants from Washington.

Calling the opinion "far reaching," Mr. Walcott said of it:

"This opinion enunciates the first principle of public aid or assistance, that its measure must be that of need and that a determination of that need must take into consideration all the circumstances, be just and absolutely free from any kind of favoritism."

Richard C. Corkey, young assistant in Mr. Daly's office, who wrote the opinion, went to a Connecticut court case for his doctrine on public aid, Beach vs. Bradstreet. It concerned state aid to veterans of the Civil War, and the Connecticut Supreme Court said:

"The State may use the public funds to support its citizens in need; it cannot use the public funds as state aid to support its citizens not in need. As applied to individuals state aid can have no meaning other than support for the needy."

Later in the same decision, the court added:

"No public purpose is subserved by taking by taxation the property of the many and giving it, under the guise of state suport, to those who are out of reach of its need."

Mr. Corkey found precedent, too, for construing "shall" as "may." From 58 Corpus Juris, Page 1085, he quotes:

"The word 'shall' may be construed as merely permissive, where the language of the statute as a whole and its nature and object, indicate that such was the legislative intent, and where no public benefit or private right requires it to be given an imperative meaning. When a statute makes that legal and possible which otherwise there would be no authority to do, it will be construed as permissive only, although using the word 'shall.'"

The assistant attorney general added in his own words:

"It is not logical or consistent that in the case of a living beneficiary the aid granted should be measured in terms of need, and that in the case of a deceased beneficiary an allowance for funeral expenses should be made regardless of need."

The opinion accomplishes what was attempted in a bill that perished on the table in the House of Representatives on adjournment in June. Funeral directors furnished the opposition to changing "shall" to "may" in the old age law.

While less money will be needed to meet funeral bills than Commissioner Walcott had feared, the opinion still leaves the Old Age Assistance Bureau short of funds. The General Assembly failed to increase the funds for this comparatively new state activity sufficiently to keep up with the demand. In future, it is understood, new awards will be granted only as fast as persons now on the list are removed.

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Coast Survey Tells Mariners How to Steer in Sea Currents

Sharp, short orders barked from the deck of the big liner as it slowly creeped closer to the pier.

Winches turned, deck hands pushed hawsers under railings, ready to have them pulled to wharf dolphins.

Minutes passed, and the ship slowly started in the opposite direction.

More orders snapped through the air. Again an attempt was made to bring the bulky craft alongside.

To impatient passengers and their friends on the pier—especially motorists, competent to nose a car into what is scarcely more than a crevice on a busy street—the long drawn-out process of docking seems unnecessary. But the big ship, nearly motionless, is not so easily handled as a motorcar. The rudder fails to respond readily to a move of the helm, because of the vessel's slow motion.

Puffing, snorting tugs await the order from the ship's bridge before pushing or hauling. A strong wind holds the ship off from the pier; or if in the opposite direction, pushes it too rapidly against the pilings.

The trouble is, that neither the persons waiting on the pier nor those lining the deck rails note the currents in the dock, which necessitate minute figuring.

At last, the ship edges closer up, and small lines fly through the air, to be caught by husky hands and rapidly hauled in, the big hawser following. Half a dozen longshoremen grasp the noose of the hawser and haul it along the pier to the proper dolphin, to throw it over.

This harbor drama is played every time a ship docks, but the witnesses are more likely to feel exasperation at the delay than to see the significance of the "show."

Tidal Harbors

But currents—invisible to the eye of the landsman—are of such importance to the safety of ships and their passengers and cargoes, that Uncle Sam makes a study of them in all parts of the world. Results are published for benefit of mariners.

In Boston harbor, the currents are almost entirely what are classified by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, as tidal, and of the "reversing" type. Lieut. Elliott B. Roberts, in charge of the Boston office of the Survey, explained that tides cause currents of an especial sort where there is a rather large bay with not too big an entrance.

"When the ocean rises," said he, "of course it fills up the bay and the water has to get in through the narrow entrance. The reverse is true as the tide ebbs. Obviously, there is a close relation between the tides and that current of water in and out of the mouth of the bay."

More in detail, he said that the current does not change direction with the start of the tide to fall, but keeps on in the same direction for some time, because the bay cannot empty fast enough through that small mouth to keep down to the level of the ocean. Again, with the start of the tide to rise, the water level in the bay has not yet got down to the ocean level, so water keeps on going out until the levels are the same.

"The Coast and Geodetic Survey," he went on to remark, "sends engineers just about everywhere that mariners may go with ships. They make observations over a long time and ascertain the actions of the currents at all stages of the tide.

"Countless ships, yachts and fishing boats travel along the coasts of the country and in the harbors and bays. In clear weather, they guide their craft by the channel buoys and lighthouses, steering so as to stay on their courses and in the channels. They may not think much about it, perhaps, but often they have to keep steering toward one side of the course, to prevent a cross current setting them out of the channel.

Keeping in Channels

"This is where the current tables can help. Many times we have thick fog, or rain, and navigators cannot see the usual guides. Under those conditions, they can look up the currents in the tables and set their course accordingly, keeping in the channels.

"One of the most important purposes of forecasts, figured out far in advance, is to assist big vessels in docking. It takes a great deal of fine judgment to dock or undock a ship. At the very best, one cannot have close control over a big ship when she is moving slowly and there is not much room in which to maneuver. The pilot has to make allowance for the ship's headway and for the wind and current. At such times the tables are of great help."

He spoke of two volumes of tables published by the Government, containing daily forecasts a year in advance. They give the times of all slack waters and also the time and strength of every flood and ebb through the year. Currents almost anywhere can be looked up in a few seconds.

Concerning a locality or two, Lieutenant Roberts said:

"At the Cape Cod Canal that is rapidly becoming a leading waterway, the currents are strong. The canal is a short, direct connection between two separate parts of the ocean—Massachusetts Bay and Buzzards Bay. The tides at the two ends of the canal come at quite different times and with differing heights. The current in the canal can be as much as five statute miles an hour—enough to make navigation somewhat difficult. That is one reason for the project of widening the canal.

"But even at sea where there are no buoys and landmarks, the current tables are of value to navigators. The use of the tables makes possible better voyages, with time and distance saved. Use of the tables spells the difference between reaching home safely and getting stranded.

In Sailing Days

"For currents are pronounced in the oceans as well as in harbors and bays. There is the Gulf Stream, for instance, and the first mariners to understand its location and speed had a great advantage over those who did not. The early Yankee skippers made transatlantic trips a week or two faster than Europeans could.

"The Gulf Stream is not a tidal current, however. It is caused chiefly by strong, steady trade winds blowing the water and setting up currents in the ocean. Any fresh wind blowing steadily from one quarter will start a current. If you have a 40-mile gale steady in one quarter, after a couple of days you may expect nearly three quarters of a knot of current—a rather important thing for navigators to keep in mind.

"On Georges Bank—rendezvous of fisherman—there are currents all the time, swirling over the shoals and noticeable to the eye. These are tidal currents caused by the flow of water in and out of the Gulf of Maine, but different from the back and forth currents of Boston harbor. On Georges Bank they change direction from hour to hour until they have made a complete circle. They have the name 'rotary currents.' Usually there is no slack or still water at all, though they commonly flow stronger in certain directions than in others.

"Another kind of current is the river flow.

"At New York the Hudson River makes the ebbing tide currents stronger than the flood tide currents, the river flow adding to the velocity of the ebb and retarding the flood currents. In some places strong river currents can be felt quite far at sea. The flow out of the Amazon is said to carry unmixed fresh water 100 miles or more out into the Atlantic."

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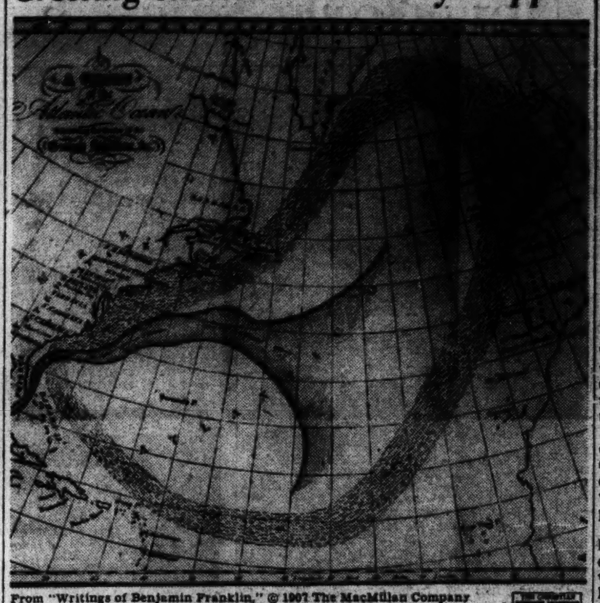

From "Writings of Benjamin Franklin," © 1907 The MacMillan Company
Courtesy Massachusetts Historical Society

Plot of Gulf Stream

Franklin's Idea of Currents Affecting Navigation in Atlantic Ocean. Chart Was Jealously Guarded in Colonial Days

Connecticut

(Continued From Page 9)

candidates to take the examination.

Appealing to an entirely different group, Mr. Marsh published qualifications for the job as chief examiner in his department, a $4500 position corresponding to deputy director. James W. Hook of New Haven, president of the New England Council, and Miss Millicent Pond of Waterbury, an experienced industrial personnel executive, will conduct the examination. Twelve years of compensated experience, five of them in personnel work, are required of candidates.

CCC Change Hailed

Greeted with approval by social workers was the new law enacted by Congress giving boys not on relief a chance to enter the Civilian Conservation Corps. In recent months those who select candidates for the corps have been hard pressed to find enough boys in relief families to fill CCC quotas. At the same time town selectmen want to keep the CCC camps operating because of the money that comes back to relatives of the boys. Foresters want to keep the camps in operation as the finest labor supply they have ever had in the woods. No difficulty was anticipated in finding the 500 boys needed this month to bring the 12 remaining Connecticut camps up to authorized strength, with almost any youngster who is unemployed eligible for the CCC under the new rules.

Housing Project

First and only federal low-cost housing project under way in Connecticut will be ready for occupancy next month. Fairfield Court, a PWA project in Stamford costing $884,000, will have space for 146 family units in eight apartment houses. Rentals, including all utility charges, will be $22 a month for a two-room apartment up to $38.50 a month for five rooms.

There have been 800 applications for space in the new buildings, but the families are supposed to be chosen strictly on their need for housing. Those who have an income more than five times the rent to be paid will not be accepted. Large families must take large apartments. Electric stoves and electric refrigerators are standard equipment.

While Stamford is nearly ready to open its low-cost housing quarters, neighboring Bridgeport is still waiting for sod to be broken on its similar but more ambitious project. Bridgeport received special permission from the General Assembly last December to go ahead with housing, partially financed by city bonds; but after six months it has yet to make a start.

Teachers' Pensions

Connecticut teachers have $12,000,000 in their Teachers Retirement System. The report of Miss Dorothy Shanley, secretary of the Teachers Retirement Board, showed this new high total of invested funds June 30. Teachers contribute 5 per cent of their pay. The State matches these sums approximately. Eligible to split the $12,000,000 when they retire are nearly 10,000 teachers.

Milk Survey Planned

Samuel W. Tator of New Haven, former market administrator under the federal milk agreement in Boston, will tell Connecticut milk producers and consumers how much it costs to distribute milk in this state. Mr. Tator has agreed to undertake a study of milk distribution costs at the request of Milk Administrator S. McLean Buckingham. It had been demanded by producers.

When Mr. Tator finishes, it will be Mr. Buckingham's job to decide how much profit dealers ought to be allowed. Producers want to know if the present profit, whatever it turns out to be, is "justified."

Average Bus Speeds

Safe speed for motorbuses, on an average run between points, is not more than 38 miles an hour, the Public Utilities Commission has decided. Since this is an average speed, buses travel 50 miles an hour some of the time to make this limit. The Utilities Commission has ordered changes in bus schedules that called for faster averages than it considered safe.

Test New Plane Carrier

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 13 (AP)—The U. S. S. Yorktown, newest of the nation's aircraft carriers, steamed out of Hampton Roads yesterday for official Navy Department trials in the Atlantic off Rockland, Maine. In command was Capt. Joseph Kemp, former Boston harbor master, who put the 20,000-ton floating airdrome through two builder's trials for the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

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Worcester to Get Soft Coal From Boston Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 15—Despite the protest of a number of Worcester coal dealers, and the fact that the Franco-American Coal Co. of this city has been awarded the contract for furnishing soft coal to Worcester's public buildings this coming winter, the coal will be supplied by a Boston concern.

Mayor John S. Sullivan, after holding up the contract for several days, following a protest of local dealers who contended that the Franco-American company was nothing more or less than an agent for the Carter Coal & Dock Co. of Boston, affixed his signature to the contract. The Mayor stated that while he was cognisant of the fact that the coal would in reality be furnished by the Boston concern, it would mean a saving of about $9000 to the city.

Worcester dealers, in protesting against directly or indirectly giving city contracts to outside concerns, declared that the coal furnished by the Carter Company last year was not up to specification. The Mayor answered with the statement that when protests were made in Boston early this year against the quality of the coal furnished that city by the Carter Company, an investigation was conducted here relative to the quality furnished to Worcester buildings. He said this investigation revealed that the coal was satisfactory. He stated further that under the terms of the contract the different types of boilers in different institutions would be given special attention by company engineers and that coal suitable to each type would be furnished.

The contract involves about $100,000. Local dealers also contended that it looked bad from a civic standpoint to see coal delivered to the city's buildings in trucks from Boston. Their protest stated that if the contract was given to the Franco-American company, which admitted that the coal would be furnished by the Carter company, they would in all probability have to let some of their employees go. This, they said, would add to the city's welfare burden with the result that in the long run the city might have to spend far more through relief than the $9000 saved by giving the contract to the Franco-American company.

National Guard Troops Off For New Reservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANDWICH, Mass., July 15—The first khaki-clad soldiers of the 26th division, Massachusetts National Guard, arrived last week end at the State's new $1,800,000 military reservation here at the upper end of Cape Cod.

With the arrival of this vanguard, the new camp, constructed during the past 19 months with WPA and state funds, formally opened.

During the ensuing two months, 7300 enlisted men and 550 officers will train here. On July 23 and 29, Gov. Charles F. Hurley is expected to visit the camp and review the troops.

The reservation is largely the dream of Lieut. Col. Wallace A. Choquette, operations officer, who conceived the project two years ago while flying over the site in an airplane.

It has 39 permanent structures, built of concrete blocks. They include an administration building with observation pergola, a 40-bed hospital, several canteens and kitchens and 17 modern bathhouses.

In addition, a forest of 1200 brown tents will be erected to house the men during the two-month encampment. A large parade ground, six-mile artillery range and 400-acre landing field are other features of the camp.

Efforts are being made by guard officers to reduce the objections of summer colonists to a minimum. Safety signs and guards are being maintained around the artillery range.

Watt

(Continued from Page 9)

Labor office. Mr. Watt's appointment was proposed by Mr. Green.

The investigation will consider the effect of mechanization on the physical, physiological and physcological effects on the labor market, the changes in the number employed and the changes in the qualifications required of labor. Its effect on national and racial characteristics will be studied, as well as its connection with international relations in regard to trade, communication and travel, and war and defense.

In addition, upon the request of Mr. Green, the Massachusetts labor leader, has become chairman of a national A. F. of L. committee to draft a model bill on workmen's compensation, including occupational disabilities, and to consider co-ordinating the field with the federal provision of the Social Security Act.

As Mr. Watt's stature as a labor leader is increasing, it is understood he has been offered various federal labor posts. But Mr. Watt, who is now a member of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission, is unwilling to accept another political appointment unless he is certain he can advance labor's cause generally.

Some observers believe it is possible Mr. Watt may become a key figure in A. F. of L. national headquarters in Washington.

Hand-Fashioned Pewter Exhibited

The art of making hand-fashioned pewter ware, neglected for the past century, is being perpetuated and brought back into fashion by members of the Arts and Crafts Society, in their rooms at 32 Newbury Street, Boston.

Pewter work, together with fine examples of hand wrought silver and gold jewelry, glass, china, pottery, copper, leather and cabinet work, is on exhibition this afternoon with Mrs. Ines M. Tehan, lecture tour supervisor for the adult recreation project of the WPA, conducting a group as guests of the society. Humphrey J. Emery, an officer of the society, will speak on "American Craftsman Work."

Spectroscope Meeting Called

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 15 (AP)—The spectroscope, helpmate of a variety of researchers, will be discussed by many of the nation's leading scientists at the fifth International Spectroscopy Conference here next week. Nearly 200 leaders in the scientific world have indicated their intentions of attending the conference at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Because of its almost unnumbered applications, natural scientists point out, the spectroscope has in recent years become one of the most important tools of research. With it, substances are detected that elude the most powerful microscopes and complex chemical analyses.

Through its delicate and highly specialized technique, atoms are bombarded by high speed electron bullets. The light given off in the tiny explosions which result is broken up into colors of the rainbow, the familiar spectrum, and from the telltale shadows this light produces the atoms are made to reveal their hitherto inaccessible secrets. It has enabled astronomers to determine the composition of distant stars by examination of their light; permitted the metallurgist to ferret out infinitesimal impurities in metals, and facilitated complex analyses of almost every type.

Sessions will be held twice daily in the George Eastman research laboratories at Tech, from Monday through Thursday.

Soft Coal Market Sought

HARRISBURG, July 15 (AP)—Pennsylvania's fight to regain New England and New York soft coal markets by reduced freight rates was pushed yesterday by Gov. George H. Earle and officials of three railroads. The Governor conferred with the rail executives and announced they would hold a series of meetings with bituminous operators and hoped to reach a decision about Sept. 15.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Bremen	July 17	Cherbourg	July 23	July 17 1:00 pm	July 17 8:00 pm
‡Rex	July 17	Gibraltar	July 23	July 16 8:00 pm	July 17 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	July 22	July 16 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm	
President Hoover	San Francisco	July 24	July 19 4:00 pm	July 19 8:00 pm	
President McKinley	Seattle	July 31	July 26 4:00 pm	July 26 8:00 pm	

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Pedro	July 22	July 17 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm

†Except Italy. ‡Italy only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Banking Credit Control Urged

(Continued From Page 9)

change. They are not in a position to ask a bank to make a loan to them—to create debt money on their credit, or on their ability to work if given the opportunity.

"The depression was first and foremost a money famine—a famine not of pocketbook money but of check-book money. In my opinion the unsoundness of the present fractional reserve system was the first cause of the depression. Behind every $100 of demand deposits—check-book money—there needed to be in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Banks only $3.50. Even now there needs to be only $7.

"The simple and vitally important fact is that our money is almost all credit money. It is created and destroyed by the making and paying of loans."

In the depression, he explained, loans were destroyed and this credit money—needed to keep up the circulation of goods—was withdrawn.

Mr. Pendill went on to quote Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard, one of the governing board of the institute, as follows:

"Commercial credit makes both the ups and downs of business far greater than they otherwise would be. The banks, creating dollars by the stroke of the pen, can add to the currency far faster than factories and farmers can add to the supply of goods, and in consequence prices are likely to rise. Business men become more optimistic, borrow more credit dollars, and prices increase more rapidly than ever—until sooner or later prosperity turns into depression. Then the very credits which made possible the increase in business activity and the rise in prices, help bring about business stagnation, precipitous decline of prices, and unemployment."

Solution Proposed

To remedy this situation Mr. Pendill proposed that the function of loaning money should be definitely severed from that of creating money—with the former still handled by privately owned banks and the latter by the Government—basing the amount of money directly upon the amount of goods and services available to be exchanged.

"Suppose," he said, "that all bank loans in the country were recorded in one large book. Their total would represent the total of our check-book money, which constitutes almost our entire medium of exchange. It is all made by private banks. It is all based on debt.

"Now suppose that this same large book and the same pen and ink are placed in Washington, D. C., and a public accountant is hired for the purpose of providing the medium of exchange for all the citizens of the country, whose servant he is.

"Suppose that exactly the same money is written in the book, but this time by the Government on behalf of the citizens. The security behind this publicly made money would be the total productive capacity of the country. It would be publicly made, debt free, sound constitutional money."

Socialization of Banks

Dr. Colston E. Warne of the Amherst College economics department, speaking at the same meeting this morning, declared:

"The socialization of commercial banking cannot be considered as a panacea for all our social ills. But it is the first step toward industrial stability.

"Efforts to secure financial stability through the exercise of credit control by the Federal Reserve System are likely to prove unavailing.

"It is singular that the U. S. Government should go so extensively into the making of long-term loans for agriculture and for housing, while leaving in private hands the commercial banks, which, under the fractional reserve system, today have the power to issue most of the American money through credit extension."

Commenting on the same defects in the money system, Harold Loeb, author of "The Chart of Plenty" in an earlier lecture before members of the Institute, declared: "We've got so much money that we haven't enough to eat!"

This evening at 8 in Billings Hall, Raoul E. Desvernine, member of the advisory board of the American Liberty League, will give a lecture—open to the public—on "The Challenge to the Fundamental Philosophy of Constitutional Democracy in America."

He intends to ask—and answer—the questions: What is Americanism, what is American freedom and, what is American Democracy.

Steel

(Continued from Page 9)

C. I. O. organizers, of Worcester; Roy H. Stevens Jr., a Reed & Prince striker and son of a Worcester district fire chief; Michael E. Sullivan; his sister, Mary, and Clifford Gallant, all Reed & Prince striking employees.

Asked if the arrests would deter the pickets, Mr. Walsh told reporters, "By no means. We intend to stand by our constitutional rights in spite of the injunction."

Jay Clark Jr., counsel for the manufacturers, started to ask for contempt action yesterday during an all-day hearing in Superior Court, but was told by Judge William A. Burns, who issued the temporary injunction, to confine himself to the matter then before the court—a motion by a C. I. O. attorney to stay the order.

Judge Burns later dismissed the motion, agreeing only to report the strike facts at once personally to the Massachusetts Supreme Court and to expedite hearing of the case on its merits.

Attorneys for the company then began consideration of the possible filing of petitions requesting that leaders of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. be cited in contempt of court for violation of the injunction. The company is determined, according to Mr. Clark, to tolerate no interference with its business or with employees who wish to return to work, and to see that the injunction is strictly adhered to.

The situation is similar to that at Lewiston and Auburn, Maine, a few months ago when C. I. O. shoe strikers disregarded an injunction of Supreme Court Justice Harry Manser and continued to picket. Seven leaders of the C. I. O., including their Boston attorney, were given six-month sentences for contempt of court in urging the strikers on.

Samuel E. Angoff, C. I. O. attorney in this case, has taken a different attitude, apparently preferring not to risk a term in jail. When told by reporters that the strikers were continuing to picket, he said: "That's bad. They shouldn't do that."

To the judge, however, Mr. Angoff has made clear his opposition to the injunction. Arguing in court yesterday for its modification, the attorney asserted the judge had no right to grant such sweeping relief to the Reed & Prince Company. He claimed the company had brought this equity action to break the union after all other methods had failed.

"This injunction is so broad and sweeping," he said, "that in my judgment it constitutes a violation of the State and Federal Constitutions and denies the right of free speech." The attorney called attention to the fact the court had found no violence in connection with the strike, but, despite this, had not only ordered the strikers not to picket, but had even made it a contempt of court offense if they attempted to talk to any of those returning to work.

In reply, Mr. Clark said that since the court had found the strike to be illegal, the employees had lost their right to picket.

Two Greek Ships Arrive at Boston

Seldom does the white and blue cross and stripes of the Greek flag fly from the stern of more than one ship entering Boston Harbor within a month. But this morning it fluttered from two tramp steamers anchored in the lower harbor awaiting berths at which to load scrap iron.

They were the Mount Myrto and Minas L. Cambamis—both recently arrived from Montreal.

Greece, according to maritime experts, has a good-sized merchant marine, composed mostly of tramp steamers which wander around the world picking up a cargo of coal here, of scrap iron or grain there—and very seldom plowing the waters of the blue Aegean Sea on the way to their home ports.

New Plane Carrier Tested

ROCKLAND, Maine, July 15 (AP)—Navy trials of the airplane carrier Yorktown, latest of the U. S. sea forces, were conducted yesterday on the mile course off this port. The 20,000-ton Yorktown case here from Newport News, Va., where she was constructed. Results of the trials are held secret by the navy.

Workers

(Continued from Page 9)

ship Company (subsidiary of the New Haven Railroad) as is the Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard line.

As a result, the Priscilla and Mohawk are tied up at New York and the Commonwealth at Fall River, Mass.

Maine C. I. O. Wins Right to Continue Lewiston Picketing

FREEPORT, Maine, July 15 (AP)—Committee for Industrial Organization strikers were free today to continue peaceful picketing of the Lenox Shoe Company's plant despite a rival union leader's warning that "bloodshed and rioting" might ensue.

George Hunter, chairman of the board of directors, said they had decided to make no attempt to stop the C. I. O.'s daily parade in front of the factory normally employing 800.

Arthur Goodwin, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate which has a "closed shop" contract with the management, voiced the warning, saying his 600 members were becoming difficult to control.

The C. I. O. group struck two weeks ago, protesting the discharge of an employee and contesting the A. F. of L. union's right to bargain collectively for the workers.

Pawtucket Store Clerks To Hold Out for Demands

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 15 (AP)—Clerks whose strike has crippled business in four large department stores since Saturday night voted today to hold out for agreements similar to those granted by two other stores which met the strikers' demands Tuesday.

Those agreements, reached with Deahy Brothers Company and the New York Lace Store, call for Saturday night closings, a $13.75 minimum wage for regular employees, overtime and vacation pay, and recognition of the A. F. of L.'s Retail Clerks' Protective Association. Stores still affected by the strike are Shartenberg's, The Boston Store, Najarian's, and the W. T. Grant Company.

Prisoners Fight Fire

CUSHING, Maine, July 15 (AP)—Twenty-five inmates of the Thomaston State Prison Farm rushed through the gates yesterday and raced a quarter mile down the open road to the farm of Ernest and Forrest Newbert—to assist in extinguishing a fire which threatened the Newbert home and an adjacent barn. The prisoners formed a bucket brigade.

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59c
The tells-all hat box is transparent—so you can easily see the hat you want without groping around the closet. The box has a base and top of heavy cardboard, polka dotted for swank.
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 850,000
Previous day 1,502,020
1937 vol. to date 226,304,703
1936 vol. to date 275,620,694

Selected Stocks Generally Higher In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Stock buyers got behind selected leaders in today's market, but many issues were neglected. While the activity was small throughout, recoveries were fairly well maintained near the closing period. Transfers were at the rate of about 800,000 shares.

An upward tendency in U. S. Government loans helped the bond market keep its equilibrium in quiet trading today. Gains in the federal list ranged to 6-32ds at one time. Small losses and gains about balanced in the corporate list.

War clouds in the Far East cast a shadow over the foreign list, with Japan 6½s and 5½s showing further losses of a point or so.

Down fractionally at one time were Santa Fe general 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, International Paper 5s, National Dairy 3⅜s and Shell Union Oil 3½s. Convertibles off a point or more included Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s. Studebaker 6s and Great Northern 4s.

Among the gainers, mostly up small fractions, were Hiram Walker 4½s, U. S. Rubber 5s, Southern Railway 4s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—A few oil shares picked up small gains today in the curb market but most issues drifted in late dealings.

Gulf Oil spurted nearly a point and Sunray and Humble were up a little. Mining shares were mixed with Hecla and Eagle Picher yielding fractions.

Electric Bond & Share and Niagara Hudson gained a little ground among utilities, but most changes in the group were negligible. Among industrialists, American Cyanamid "B." Aluminum of America and Fisk Rubber edged forward.

Britain's Exports Rise £12,305,000 In June Over 1936

LONDON (AP)—Board of Trade figures for June follow: Total imports, £88,110,000; exports of British products, £44,370,000; re-exports, £7,120,000; total exports, £51,490,000; excess of imports, £36,620,000.

Compared with June, 1936, changes were as follows:

Exports, British goods	increased	£12,305,000
Re-exp., foreign goods	increased	2,112,000
Total exports	increased	£14,417,000
Total imports	increased	20,466,000
Excess of imports	increased	£6,049,000

Trade for June, 1937, compared with June, 1936, and June, 1935, as follows:

	1937.	1936.	1935.
Exps. British goods	£44,370,000	£32,065,000	£32,914,000
Re-exports, for goods	7,120,000	5,008,000	5,222,000
Total exp	£51,490,000	£37,073,000	£38,136,000
Total imp	88,110,000	67,644,000	57,829,000
Excess of imports	£36,620,000	£30,571,000	£19,693,000

Trade for the first six months of the calendar year compared as follows with the corresponding periods of 1936 and 1935:

	1937.	1936.	1935.
Exps. British goods	£251,228,000	£207,890,000	£208,475,000
Re-export, for goods	40,531,000	32,407,000	28,844,000
Total exports	£291,759,000	£240,297,000	£235,319,000
Total imports	482,741,000	402,801,000	359,371,000
Excess of imports	£190,982,000	£162,504,000	£124,052,000

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Price movements in the stock market were narrow today and shipping and rayon shares were in supply.

Paris—International stocks were firm today while the remainder of the list was generally heavy.

Liverpool—Wheat futures declined sharply, closing 2¼d to 3¾d lower. Cotton closed unchanged to 3 points lower, traders being influenced by Bombay selling and hedging. Demand was limited. There was a better inquiry for Indian spot cotton.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.96⅛	$4.96⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.96⅛	4.96⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0388	.0388⅜	‡
Belgium—belga	.1684½	.1684½	.1695
Switzerland—franc	.2293	.2292	*
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5510	.5510	‡
Sweden—krona	.2562	.2561	.4537
Norway—krone	.2496	.2496	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2217	.2218	.4537
Spain—peseta	‡	‡	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½	.0220
Austria—schilg	.1875	.1875	.2382
Czechovia—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finn'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2981
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0181
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.30201	.30201	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0660	.0660	.2025
Chile—peso	.0305	.0305	.2060
Peru—sol	.2575	.2575	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.58001	.58001	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2892	.2894	.4440
India—rupee	.3782	.3783	.4180
Java—florin	.5530	.5526	.4806
Hong Kong—dol	.3034	.3049	*
Shanghai—dol	.2962½	.2978	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	.5827½	.5825	.5613
Phil Islands—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9980	.9980	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2870	.2870	.3440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The position of the United States Treasury July 13: Receipts, $14,627,065.23; expenditures, $14,597,456.30; balance, $2,446,564,766.76; customs receipts for the month, $15,253,348.61. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1: 197,619,466.26; expenditures, 6379,740,187.31 (including $85,772,927.78 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $181,929,719.05; gross debt, $36,548,902,172.00 an increase of $1,176,669.17 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,414,254,928.90, including $1,192,850,721.07 of inactive gold.

Bar Gold Price Advances

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Bar gold advanced ½ penny to 140s 1½d today. This is a Sterling price equivalent of $34.80.

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	48½	48¾	48½	+ ½
84½	63¼	Acme Stl (4)	2	76	76	76	
23⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	4	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	23½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24	23¾	23¾	Jul 7
39	28	Addressog (1.40)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+1¾
4¾	2	Advance Rumo	2	2½	2½	2½	
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	10	72	72	72	+ ⅜
5½	3½	Air-Way El Ap	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
18⅝	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Alleghany	33	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
58½	35	Alleg pf xw	1	40½	40½	40½	Jul 12
59¾	34½	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	38½	38½	38½	—1½
50	34	Alleg pf $40 yw	3	40½	40	40½	Jul 12
52½	39	Alleg pr pf	4	43	41½	41½	Jul 9
48¾	30½	Alleg Steel (.80g)	2	36½	35¾	36¾	— ⅛
27⅞	17½	Allen-Indust (1)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	Jul 9
258½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	232	228	231	+1
33⅛	20	Allied Mills (2g)	10	23½	22	23½	Jul 14
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	16	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	3	77	77	77	Jul 13
83⅜	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	46	70½	68½	70½	+1¾
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	25	24½	25	
8⅞	4⅛	Amal Lea	1	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
52¼	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+2¾
114¾	80	Amerada (2)	8	94¾	94	94½	— ½
101⅛	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	2	93½	93½	93½	— ½
41¾	20⅛	Am Bk Note (½g)	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	4	63½	63½	63½	— ½
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	6	103	102½	103	—1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	155	155	155	Jul 14
71	46	Am Car & F (1¼g)	7	52¼	52	52	— ⅛
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	82	82	82	Jul 14
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	5	31¼	31	31¼	— ¼
148	115	Am CR&C pf (5)	3	141	141	141	Jul 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	103	102¼	103½	—1½
23¾	13½	Am Colortype	5	16	15¾	15¾	Jul 14
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alco	6	23⅜	23	23½	+ ¼
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	1	26	26	26	— ⅜
13½	8¾	Am Encaus Til	10	9¼	9	9	— ¼
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 30
13¾	8½	Am & For Pow	18	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	1	44	44	44	Jul 14
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	6	53½	52½	52½	Jul 14
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	2	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii $5 (1)	1	16	16	16	Jul 14
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	Jul 14
52⅜	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Jul 14
4¾	2½	Am Ice	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	5	14⅛	14½	14⅛	— ⅜
58⅞	37	Am Loco	8	42¾	42	42	— ⅜
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	3	107½	107½	107½	—1
29⅜	18⅝	Am M&Fdy (¾g)	*4	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 12
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	—2¾
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Jul 6
16½		Am Pow & Lt	28	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
87½	49½	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	6	61¾	60⅝	61¼	+1¾
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	5	52½	52½	52¾	+ ¼
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	22	21	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
45¾	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	40	37⅞	36¼	37	—1⅛
50	34	Am Saf Ras (2)	3	38	38	38	
36	26¾	Am Seating (¾g)	12	27¾	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
105¾	79¾	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	24	92⅝	90⅝	92⅝	+1⅛
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	7	140½	140½	140½	Jul 14
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
73¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	19	58⅜	56¾	58⅜	+ ⅜
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	6	18	18	18	— ⅛
56⅝	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	5	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ¼
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	127	126¼	126¼	Jul 14
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	9	23	23	23	
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	169¼	168½	168¾	— ⅜
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	9	75	75	75	Jul 14
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	9	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ⅜
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	136¾	136	136	—2
20⅛	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	19	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.80)	28	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	9	66	64	66	+1½
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	18	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 4
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	12	51	50⅜	50⅜	Jun 25
69½	47¾	Anaconda (3g)	52	56	54¾	55⅞	+ ⅛
97	79	Anac W&C (4.15g)	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
27⅛	18	Andes Copp	1	24	24	24	Jul 9
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
46	39⅜	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42	42	42	—1
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	Jul 14
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	92	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	3	90¾	90	90¾	+ ⅝
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
70½	54¾	Armstrong Ck (1g)	23	56¼	55	56½	+ ⅛
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 14
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49¾	Assoc Inv (3)	1	53	53	53	Jul 14
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	7	81½	80	81¼	+ ¾
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	5	98	97¾	97¾	Jul 14
55½	44½	Atl Cst Line	10	51¼	50	50¾	+ ⅜
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jul 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	27⅝	27¾	27⅝	Jul 14
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	10	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	— ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jul 6
18¼	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	5	15½	15½	15½	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50⅝	50½	50½	— ¼
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	71	71	71	Jul 13
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	13	13	13	+1
36¼	13½	Auburn Auto	1	17½	17½	17½	
9½	5⅝	Aust Nich	3	6	6	6	Jul 14
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	10	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛

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11¼	4⅞	Baldwin Loco	20	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	88½	88½	88½	+1½
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	87½	85	87½	Jul 7
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	32	28½	27⅞	28½	
47⅜	27¾	Balt & O pf	8	32	31⅞	32	
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	41½	41½	41½	Jul 14
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	5	31⅝	31¾	31⅝	— ⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	5	26	26	26	
35½	23½	Barnsdall (1)	18	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	1	15	15	15	
28⅜	21⅛	Beatrice Cr (1a)	5	24½	24½	24½	Jul 14
103¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103¼	103½	Jul 13
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	114¼	114¼	111¾	Jul 14
15⅜	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.26e)	1	86½	86½	86½	May 7
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	12	20	19½	19¾	
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	54	54	54	+1½
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	52	94	91¾	94	+1½
20	17	Beth Stl 8% pf (1)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	119	118½	119	+ ½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¾g)	2	54¾	54¾	54¾	Jul 12
25	14	Black & Decker (⅝g)	4	27	27	27	Jul 14
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.60g)	9	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	35	33⅜	32½	33¾	— ⅛
48⅜	37	Bohn Alum (3)	6	42	42	42	—1
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	21	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
47	38¾	Borg-Warner (3)	32	43¾	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	8¼	Boston & Me	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	19	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	19	42¾	41½	42⅛	+ ⅛
63½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	5	44½	44	44½	Jul 14
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40	40	40	Jul 14
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17	17	17	— ⅛
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	35	20	19¼	20	+ ⅛
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	7	87	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.50g)	8	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	6	19½	19	19¼	— ⅛
25¼	14¾	Bueyrus-Erie	11	17	16½	16⅞	— ⅜
14⅜	7½	Budd Mfg	7	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
86	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	80	76	76	Jul 14
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (½g)	23	36¼	35	36½	+ ⅛
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	56	55½	56	+ ⅛
18⅜	17⅜	Burlington Mills (1)	5	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	
35⅜	22½	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	14	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
11¾	4½	Bush Term	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	19	19	19	Jul 13
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	31¼	30¾	30¾	Jul 13
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	26	7¼	7	7	
23⅜	17½	Byers Co	1	22½	22½	22¾	— ⅛
34⅝	25¼	Byron Jack (½g)	2	29½	29	29	Jul 13

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48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	36	36	36	+ ½
81	60	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	81	81	81	Jul 13
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	17	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
20½	12	Calum & Hec (¾g)	6	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	8	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	12	27	26¼	26¾	+ ⅜
17½	11¾	Canad Pac	69	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
11¼	4½	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	Jul 13
26¾	15⅜	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	4	24	24	24	Jul 14
36¼	13½	Carrier & G (.10g)	5	21¼	21	21¼	
9½	5¾	Aust Nich	3	6	6	6	Jul 14
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	10	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛

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11¼	4⅞	Baldwin Loco	20	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	88½	88½	88½	+1½
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	87½	85	87½	Jul 7
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	32	28½	27⅞	28½	
47⅜	27¾	Balt & O pf	8	32	31⅞	32	
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	41½	41½	41½	Jul 14
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	5	31⅝	31¾	31⅝	— ⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	5	26	26	26	
35½	23½	Barnsdall (1)	18	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	1	15	15	15	
28⅜	21⅛	Beatrice Cr (1a)	5	24½	24½	24½	Jul 14
103¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103¼	103½	Jul 13
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	114¼	114¼	111¾	Jul 14
15⅜	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.26e)	1	86½	86½	86½	May 7
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	12	20	19½	19¾	
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	54	54	54	+1½
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	52	94	91¾	94	+1½
20	17	Beth Stl 8% pf (1)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	119	118½	119	+ ½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¾g)	2	54¾	54¾	54¾	Jul 12
25	14	Black & Decker (⅝g)	4	27	27	27	Jul 14
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.60g)	9	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	35	33⅜	32½	33¾	— ⅛
48⅜	37	Bohn Alum (3)	6	42	42	42	—1
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	21	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
47	38¾	Borg-Warner (3)	32	43¾	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	8¼	Boston & Me	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	19	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	19	42¾	41½	42⅛	+ ⅛
63½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	5	44½	44	44½	Jul 14
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40	40	40	Jul 14
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17	17	17	— ⅛
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	35	20	19¼	20	+ ⅛
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	7	87	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.50g)	8	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	6	19½	19	19¼	— ⅛
25¼	14¾	Bueyrus-Erie	11	17	16½	16⅞	— ⅜
14⅜	7½	Budd Mfg	7	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
86	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	80	76	76	Jul 14
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (½g)	23	36¼	35	36½	+ ⅛
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	56	55½	56	+ ⅛
18⅜	17⅜	Burlington Mills (1)	5	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	
35⅜	22½	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	14	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
11¾	4½	Bush Term	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
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18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	31¼	30¾	30¾	Jul 13
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	26	7¼	7	7	
23⅜	17½	Byers Co	1	22½	22½	22¾	— ⅛
34⅝	25¼	Byron Jack (½g)	2	29½	29	29	Jul 13

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48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	36	36	36	+ ½
81	60	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	81	81	81	Jul 13
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	17	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
20½	12	Calum & Hec (¾g)	6	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	8	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	12	27	26¼	26¾	+ ⅜
17½	11¾	Canad Pac	69	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
11¼	4½	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	Jul 13
26¾	15⅜	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	4	24	24	24	Jul 14
36¼	13½	Carrier & G (.10g)	5	21¼	21	21¼	
9½	5¾	Aust Nich	3	6	6	6	Jul 14
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	10	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛

—B—

11¼	4⅞	Baldwin Loco	20	6

Business and Industry

Industrial Output Seen Holding at 118 P.C. of 1923-25 Level

Commerce and Finance

Higher Fee Basis Plan on Odd Lot Sales Is Dropped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange's special committee on commissions, headed by E. A. Pierce, has bowed to the opposition from Wall Street brokerage houses, and has amended the report recommending higher rates, which it submitted July 1. The "amendment," departing radically from the principles on which the first document was based, is in effect an entirely new report.

According to the July 1 report the "existing method of a series of broad steps for the charges per share is inequitable." The amendment returns to this method. The original report was based on a desire to make odd lots pay a greater proportion of the commissions. The amendment places odd lots on the same basis as round lots. The July 1 report suggested, moreover, that future changes in commission rates be left to the discretion of the governing committee. The amendment abandons this recommendation.

Burden Off Odd Lots

The committee has lifted a great deal of the burden from odd lots by switching from total value of the transaction (with the lower amounts bearing tremendously higher proportionate commissions) to the new basis of flat commissions for each 100 shares within certain price ranges. Part of this lost revenue will be recovered by raising the rate on shares selling for $51 and more even higher than in the original report. The first Pierce recommendations would have left a share selling at $100 with a commission rate of 25 cents, the same as at present. Under the amendment the charge would be 30 cents. For a deal involving 100 shares at $2 a share, there has been no change. The original proposal and the revised one both call for a change of $7 commission, against $7.50 at present.

The change is distinctly noticeable in odd lots, however. At present rates the commission on fifty shares at $50 is $8.75. In the original report it would be $17.50, but the amendment prescribes a rate of $10.

Figuring Commissions

The method of computing commissions is given as follows in the amendment:

"For the purpose of computing the minimum commission rates on stocks, rights and warrants, fractions of a dollar in the price per share shall be ignored except when the amount involved in the transaction is less than $100.

"On transactions involving less than $100, the commission shall be not less than 6 per cent of the amount involved and not less than $1.

"For transactions amounting to $100 or more; on stocks selling at $1 per share and less than 11, the commission shall not be less than 5 cents per share plus 1 per cent of the amount involved, but not less than $6.

"On stocks selling at $11 per share to $50 per share, inclusive, the commission shall be not less than 15 cents per share plus one-tenth of 1 per cent of the amount involved but not less than $6.

"On stocks selling at $51 per share and over the commission shall be not less than 10 cents per share plus two-tenths of 1 per cent (0.2 per cent) of the amount involved but not less than $6."

ARLINGTON MILLS

Dividend No. 142

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share has been declared, payable on Thursday, July 15, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 3, 1937, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE, LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Engineering Awards 39 P. C. Above 1936

By the Associated Press

New York

With private projects continuing to show the largest percentage gains, engineering construction awards for the latest week were 39 per cent ahead of the corresponding 1936 week, the Engineering News-Record reports. The total was $59,437,000 against $42,689,000 last year.

Contributing to the total were contracts for a $3,000,000 plant for the Bendix Aviation Corporation at Bendix, N. J., $2,000,000 for plant improvements by the Republic Steel Company at Gadsden, Ala., $1,200,000 for coke ovens by the Ford Motor Company, River Rouge, Mich., and $7,312,000 for a charity hospital at New Orleans.

Secretary Roper Avers CIO Speech States 'Both Sides'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Roper of the United States Department of Commerce revealed that he had submitted a recent speech on industrial-labor relations to the White House and three business leaders prior to its delivery.

Told at his press conference that the speech had been cited by some persons as indicating an Administration break with John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, Mr. Roper said the talk was designed "to state both sides" of current management-labor problems.

He said the speech went through "the usual channels," explaining that it was sent to Stephen T. Early, President Roosevelt's secretary. In addition, Roper said, he submitted the talk to A. W. Harriman, chairman of the commerce department's Business Advisory Council; John D. Biggers of Cleveland, chairman of the council's committee on industrial relations, and Charles R. Hook, of Middletown, Ohio, whom Roper described as a student of industrial problems. Mr. Hook, Roper added, is associated with the American Rolling Mills.

In his talk, Roper said that under its constitutional responsibility the Government has "the inescapable duty" of preserving law and order.

At another point, the secretary suggested that since enactment of the Wagner Labor Relations Law it now is "the duty of labor willingly to clear the atmosphere, by identifying the responsible agency within its ranks through which negotiations . . . are to be effected."

Roper said that neither he nor the Advisory Council had any preference between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor as a bargaining agency, but said both are interested "in having a group acceptable to all."

American Telephone Earns $2.72 a Share In May 31 Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated net income of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and its 25 principal telephone subsidiaries for the three months ended May 31 was reported at $50,759,600 against $45,246,263 in the same period of 1936.

This was equal to $2.72 a share of American Telephone stock compared with $2.42 a share last year.

For the 12 months ended May 31 net income applicable to American Telephone stock was $197,503,288, or $10.57 a share, compared with $151,710,165, or $8.13 a share in the preceding period.

Walter S. Gifford, president, reported a net station gain by the Bell System during the first six months of the year of 529,000 telephones compared with 374,000 during the corresponding period of 1936. The number of toll and long distance calls increased about 8 per cent over 1936.

Worcester & Conn. Ry. Enters NYNH&H Affairs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the New York Trust Company, New York City, and the protective committee of the shareholders of the Old Colony Railroad Company, Boston, Mass., to intervene in the reorganization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The commission authorized the trust company to intervene as trustee under an indenture of mortgage, dated Oct. 1, 1902, securing the first mortgage 4½ per cent gold bonds of the Worcester & Connecticut Eastern Railway Company.

The commission said the protective committee asked to intervene to protect the interests of stockholders of the Old Colony, lessor of property to the New Haven. The commission said the protective committee includes Francis R. Hart, William Dexter, George Peabody Gardner Jr., E. Sheldon Stewart, Eugene S. Taliaferro and Alexander Whiteside, all of Boston.

Continental Steel's Progress

NEW YORK (AP) — Continental Steel Corp., Chicago, reports net profit for the quarter ended June 30, last, of $255,175 before surtax on undistributed profits, equal after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock to $1.05 a share on the 200,579 no-par common shares outstanding. This compares with $238,239 or 96 cents a share in the June quarter last year. Net profit for the half-year was $534,822, equal to $2.23 a share, compared with $325,818 or $1.17 a share last year.

Wire Output Augmented

NEW YORK—A 50 per cent increase in the manufacturing facilities for rubber-covered wire, cable, and cord at the Bridgeport plant of the General Electric Co. will be effected by August 1, C. E. Wilson, vice president, stated.

Despite Setbacks Trade Is Moving Ahead, Says Ayres

CLEVELAND (AP)—Organization of workers "into new forms of labor unions has suffered a setback as definite as that which has been under way in the stock market since last March," says Col. Leonard P. Ayres.

"Until a few weeks ago, there was a real bull movement under way for the C. I. O.," the Cleveland Trust Co. statistician said in his monthly business review. "It's power grew with its own momentum, much as happens in speculative markets for securities or commodities or real estate, and many observers came to believe it was a one-way movement.

C. I. O. Has a Slump

"Now it has suffered a recession, and both its followers and its opponents are wondering whether or not it may have reached its peak."

Steel strikes and French monetary difficulties dominate the business scene in America, he said, but despite these influences industrial production and trade activity have moved steadily ahead.

Industrial production remained unchanged at 118 per cent of the 1923-25 level during March, April and May. The June output will probably prove to be about 116 per cent, he said.

While the business slump resulting from widespread labor difficulties and increased construction costs has been apparent in only small degree, the adverse effect on security markets has been shown in lower stock and bond prices, and smaller trading volume, he said.

See French Stock Rally

New devaluation of French money promises another rally in the security market, reminiscent of the recovery when Poincaré imposed drastic reforms in 1926, the business review said.

World currencies raise two questions, the bulletin said. The first is whether or not money values, which have been declining during the past eight years, will continue to decline. The second—whether or not wholesale commodities, and especially those important in international trade, are likely to regain in the years ahead their own gold values.

If they do regain old gold values in the next few years, "most of the countries of the world will be participating in a general inflationary boom accompanied by much speculation and attended by a progressive shrinkage in the real values of all fixed returns such as those from bonds, mortgages, insurance and savings accounts," the review said.

Newsprint Output In June Is 40,674 Above June, 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—North American production of newsprint during June totaled 419,183 tons, an increase of 40,674 tons over that reported for the same month last year, the Newsprint Service Bureau reports.

Production in Canada was 310,871 tons and shipments totaled 311,507 tons. Production in the United States amounted to 78,500 tons and shipments 76,255 tons. Newfoundland's output was 28,812 tons.

For the first six months of this year Canadian mills produced 293,244 tons more than in the like 1936 period, and the output in the United States increased 9906 tons.

At the end of June, stocks of newsprint at Canadian mills were reported at 67,438 tons, while mills in the United States held 14,944 tons, a combined total of 82,382, as compared with 80,773 tons on May 31.

Affiliated Fund, Inc., Has Substantial Betterment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Affiliated Fund, Inc., shows as of June 30, 1937, total assets (securities at market) of $4,135,632, compared with $3,108,343 on Dec. 31, 1936.

The number of shares of common stock outstanding increased from 199,300 to 294,100 during the period, and the amount of 5 per cent 10-year secured convertible debentures from $850,500 to $1,323,800. Investments carried at cost of $3,776,601 had a market value of $3,884,206.

On Dec. 31, 1936, investments at cost of $2,332,383 had a market value of $2,901,533. During the period the fund received cash dividends of $52,469 and realized profits of $102,394.

Distributions to stockholders totaled $107,665. Asset value per share, after deducting senior capital, was $10.73 on Dec. 31, and $9.13 on June 30, exclusive of a quarterly distribution of 15 cents and a special distribution of 10 cents payable July 15. Including these distributions, total distributions during the six-month period were 40 cents.

Reliable Stores Corp.'s Six Months' Sales Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of Reliable Stores Corporation, retail furniture and jewelry chain, for the first six months ended June 30, last, totaled $4,326,206. This compared with sales of $3,558,351 in the corresponding period of 1936, a gain of approximately 21.6 per cent.

Sales in June alone this year were $831,967, up 12.2 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago when sales of $741,545 were reported.

London Wool Auctions

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Offerings today at the wool auction amounted to 7910 bales, of which 7452 were sold. Germany, France and the home trade bought Merinos freely despite the firm price limits. England predominated in the purchasing of slipes. The tone of the market was good and the recent price improvements were maintained.

U. S. Sugar Refiners Answer Charges of Discrimination; Pending Bill Is Held Unfair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—The case of the cane sugar refiners of the United States, in opposition to proposed legislation which they claim would have the effect of establishing a subsidized and competing refining industry in Hawaii and Porto Rico, was outlined today by the United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association.

The statement is the first formal expression of the association during recent controversy over pending sugar legislation—a controversy in which President Roosevelt recently criticized an unnamed "sugar lobby."

The statement, issued by Ellsworth Bunker, chairman of the refiners' association, followed the report of the compromise sugar control bill by the House Agriculture Committee. The refiners ask the retention of restrictions on imports of refined sugar from Hawaii and Porto Rico.

These two insular areas, Mr. Bunker declared, receive almost $100,000,000 a year more for their sugar, sold in the continental United States, than they could get for it elsewhere. He charges that this bounty is being paid to large and influential corporations in the islands earning from 9 to 16 per cent on capital and surplus.

Get More Profit

"Hawaii producers and one or two sugar producing interests in Puerto Rico," the statement continues, "not content with the extraordinary subsidies which Uncle Sam grants them on their raw sugar, have had the happy idea that they could carve a bit more profit out of the old gentleman by handling the refining of all of this sugar in Hawaii and Puerto Rico with cheap tropical labor available there.

"They would brush aside the fact that in 1934 the Administration and Congress, in the first Sugar quota Act, required that refined sugar shipments from those islands to continental United States should not exceed their previous maximum shipments, so that those insular interests, highly subsidized as they were, could not destroy the unsubsidized continental refining industry. The fact that the House Committee on Agriculture, after the full presentation of the case in public hearings, has within the last fortnight reported, with almost complete unanimity, a new sugar quota bill (H. R. 7667), continuing those refined sugar restrictions of the 1934 act, seems to carry little weight with them.

"In demanding the elimination of those restrictions from the new bill, the Hawaiians and the Puerto Rican refiners do not come right out and say that what they want is to destroy the continental cane sugar refining industry, and throw its employees out of work—but that would be the inevitable effect of their demands.

Quota System

"Under the quota system, which increases the price and limits the amount of raw sugar which continental refiners can buy and specified the sources from which it must be purchased, the continental refiners can operate at only 60 per cent of annual capacity. On that basis they are on the average making less than 2 per cent on their investment. The demands of Hawaii and Puerto Rico would, if granted, cut the volume of the continetal plants by one half—which obviously spells their destruction.

"In other words, the rich subsidized insular sugar corporations desirous of further expanding their large profits, are really asking Congress to sanction the breaking up of a large home industry which employs directly some 16,000 American men and women in 19 large sugar refineries located in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and California, representing an investment of some $250,000,000. The breaking up of this industry would also take away employment from many thousands of additional men and women working in other continental industries which furnish coal, oil, power and other supplies and services to continental refineries.

"Hawaii and the Puerto Rican refiners phrase their request as a plea for what they call equality. They say they should have the same right to refine their sugar for sale in continental United States as any State in the Union has.

Artificial Plan

"They overlook completely, of course, the fact that the whole quota system under which they receive a largesse of almost $100,000,000 a year from continental United States, is a highly artificial restrictive plan, under which each sugar producing area supplying this country is rigidly limited as to the amount of sugar which it can market here.

"They overlook that it is entirely reasonable for Uncle Sam as a condition of giving them these large subsidies, to limit the amount of refined sugar as well as of raw sugar which they can send here.

"They overlook that, in fixing the amount of refined sugar they can send here, Uncle Sam has used a figure representing the largest amounts which they have ever sent here previously. As the quota system restricts the continental refiners to only 60 per cent of capacity, a figure far below their average production in recent years, the discrimination, if any, is against the continental refiners, not against Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

"They overlook that, while our country is still suffering from the great evil of unemployment, their demand would throw thousands of high-paid, long-service American employees out of work.

Cheaper Labor

"Permitting Hawaiian and Puerto Rican refiners to supplant long established United States refiners would mean that this sugar would be refined in the tropics by labor receiving from 85 cents to about $2 per day, instead of by workmen in continental refineries receiving wages around $5 per day. Obviously the amount of pay roll available for purchasing American agricultural and other products is much greater when this refining is done on the continent rather than in Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

"The home refiners would be remiss in protecting the interests of their workmen and investors if they did not call the attention of Congress quite frankly to the fact that their workmen and plants will be thrown into idleness if Hawaii and Puerto Rico have their way on this question.

"Attempts are made to confuse the present issue by unwarranted charges of monopoly, often with reference to the action of the courts in banning various practices of the sugar institutes. This was a trade association formed by refiners in 1928 with the previous assent of the Department of Justice, to eradicate evils such as rebating and discrimination in the industry. The courts recognized those evils and refused to dissolve the institute. In the Robinson-Patman act of 1936, Congress outlawed the practices which the institute was formed to defeat.

Continental Rule

"Nothing in the pending bill prevents Hawaiian or Puerto Rican interests from entering the refining business in continental United States, if they are willing to forego the cheap labor advantages of the tropics and to pay American labor the continental scale.

"The competition of tropical refined sugar does not reduce prices consumers pay for home refined sugar. Hawaiian and Puerto Rican refined sugar fastens itself to the existing price structure and moves its price up and down with the latter. What keeps the price of refined sugar down in the United States is the keen competition prevailing among the sellers of home refined sugar and of domestically produced beet and cane sugar. . . .

"American citizens have invested many millions of dollars of their savings in the home sugar refineries. One refining company alone has over 21,000 stockholders. Many who have invested in this industry are persons of small means who could ill afford losing their savings by reason of our government permitting highly subsidized Hawaiian and Puerto Rican sugar interests to scrap the home sugar refineries.

"Permitting Hawaii and Puerto Rico to send here all their sugar in refined form would go contrary to the purposes of the sugar bill by injuring the interests of domestic beet and cane sugar growers, through disruption of their logical markets and their price and freight structure, without any corresponding benefit to consumers.

"The restrictions in H. R. 7667 on refined sugar from Hawaii and Puerto Rico should not be removed."

Bank Clearings Up Above 1936 First Time in 3 Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—For the first time in three weeks bank clearings in the United States scored a rise over the corresponding period of 1936, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

New York, as well as outside centers shared in the rise. Clearings for 22 leading cities for the week ended Wednesday, totaled $5,816,126,000, a gain of 15.8 per cent over the like 1936 period.

At New York the total was $3,553,789,000, a rise of 19 per cent and the largest percentage increase over the 1936 comparative since the week ended March 24 last.

Outside New York clearings were $2,262,337,000, up 11.2 per cent from the like week a year ago.

Liquid Carbonic 4 P. C. Debentures Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The general public is taking up an issue of $3,500,000 10-year 4 per cent convertible sinking fund debentures of Liquid Carbonic Corporation, offered through Munds, Winslow & Potter, Spencer Trask & Co., and Merrill, Lynch & Co., and including Glore, Forgan & Co., Cassatt & Co., Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Blair, Bonner & Company, Farwell, Chapman & Co., and Laurence M. Marks & Co. Price is 102½ and accrued interest.

Each $1000 of debentures is convertible into new shares of common to be outstanding after a two-for-one split-up, at the following rates: 36 shares through June 15, 1939; 34 shares thereafter through June 15, 1941; 31 shares thereafter through June 15, 1943; 28 shares thereafter through June 15, 1945; and 25 shares thereafter through March 15, 1947. The initial conversion rate represents a price of $27.77 a share for the split-up shares.

Montreal Stock Board's Quarters Commodious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Following the removal of the Exchange Clearing House Company, the general offices of the Monetreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market have been enlarged and modernized. A spacious private office has been reserved for the use of the two chairmen, Lt.-Col. J. E. McKenna of the Montreal Stock Exchange, and Raymond Allan of the Montreal Curb Market. The secretarial offices also are more commodious. The public relations department occupies the front part of the new offices.

Texas Oil Properties

NEW YORK — John L. Esley, president of Superior Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma, announces that his company has purchased the Gillespie one-half interest in the Placedo properties in Texas, consisting of 14 flowing oil yells, one pumping oil well, one closed-in gas well and 1560 acres of leases.

Australian Is Concerned Over Rearmament Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Following the example of financial and political leaders in the United States, Sir James Elder, chairman of directors of the National Bank of Australasia, Ltd., sounded a recovery warning here when reviewing Australia's economic improvement at his annual meeting of shareholders.

"There has been a remarkable increase in industrial employment, a stronger demand for commodities and a substantial rise in prices," he said. "The rise in commodity price levels is mainly due to the increased demand for goods—the normal accompaniment of a movement from depression conditions—but, in recent months, requirements for rearmament purposes have added an unhealthy stimulus."

Bank Clearings Up

Primary producers were enjoying their share of returning prosperity, industry had expanded its operations and unemployment among trade unionists was down to 10 per cent—slightly less than the figure for 1928-29. Bank clearings in Australia's six capital cities for the January-April period this year were 14 per cent above those of a year before. Overseas exports for the six months ending in March totaled £120,000,000 compared with £109,000,000 for the same period of the previous year.

"But we should endeavor to interpret and asses the recovery we are enjoying," continued Sir James. "It brings problems no less important than those of the depression and we should try to direct our future conduct wisely. The rapid expansion of national income is associated with government expenditure on a large scale and a highly liquid financial position.

"These conditions tend to rob investors and speculators of their usual caution and lead to marked extension of industries without due regard for markets or the possible course of prices. In the subsequent reaction some people profit but many suffer; we are enjoying the blessings of recovery but we should avoid actions likely to throw the upward movement out of balance."

Borrowing Continues

Sir James said Government borrowing for relief works and special taxation for unemployment purposes were being continued much as if Australia were still in the depression. Continuance of such expenditure at present levels was a serious menace to balanced revival. Financial, commercial and industrial leaders could help banish unhealthy economic trends by judicious restriction of credit to prevent overreaching in matters of turnover and output.

"Let the individual enjoy a reasonable recompense in the good things that have come his way, but let him be sober in his spending, wise in his investments and careful in his use of credit," warned Sir James. "Recent events should then prove of permanent value to Australia."

Rand Sees Steady Business Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—James H. Rand Jr., chairman of the board and president of Remington Rand, Inc., says he has "firm conviction that business in the United States is going steadily ahead, perhaps more rapidly than most people expect."

Addressing the annual meeting of stockholders in the office equipment company, Mr. Rand held "a majority of working people in the United States are firm believers in democratic government and are opposed to centralization of authority along lines witnessed in Europe."

"The great bulk of workers," he said, "place the welfare of the country ahead of their own aggrandizement and favor majority rule over minority rule.

"As long as this is true there will be no usurpation of power by John L. Lewis and the C. I. O. or any other minority group. There's going to be no serious interruption of business improvement and employment in this country."

He expressed belief that 90 per cent of strikes are called by a radical minority and cannot succeed.

"They may succeed for a time," he declared, "if they are helped by politicians but they cannot succeed permanently. The American working man will not be dominated by racketeers."

State of Louisiana Bonds Being Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., offers $5,000,000 Louisiana State 4 per cent and 3¾ per cent bonds, due July 1, 1941-1960, inclusive. The 4 per cent bonds, maturing 1941-1957, are priced to yield 2.30 to 3.80 per cent, according to maturity, and the 3¾s, due 1958-1960, are offered at 101. In the opinion of the bankers, the bonds are legal investment for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Associated in the offering are Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., Darby & Co., Inc., Burr & Company, Inc., Adams, McEntee & Co., Inc., Chas. D. Barney & Co., Otis & Co., Inc., Morse Bros. & Co., Inc., Schlater, Noyes & Gardner, Inc., McAlister, Smith & Pate, Inc., Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, Barrow, Leary & Co., Eli T. Watson & Co., Inc., J. N. Hynson & Co., Inc., and Schmidt, Poole & Co.

Canadian Rwys. Financing

MONTREAL (AP)—Tenders have been called for an issue of $14,300,000 Canadian National Railways 10-year equipment trust certificates, bearing 2½ per cent interest, D. C. Grant, vice-president in charge of financing and accounting, announced.

Wabash Receivers Submit Plan for Reorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A plan of reorganization for the Wabash Railway Company has been filed by receivers of the road with the United States Court of the Eastern District of Missouri. The company has been in equity receivership since Dec. 1, 1931. The announcement said that the plan had the approval of representatives of most classes of security holders, with stated reservations.

The reorganization scheme provides for a cash assessment of $7 a share on the preferred and common stocks outstanding. Stockholders who pay this assessment will receive $7 par value in 4½ per cent income mortgage bonds. In addition, holders of the Class A preferred stock will receive one share of new no-par common stock; holders of Class B preferred one-half share of new common and holders of common stock one third of a new common share.

Class A preferred stockholders who do not pay the assessment will receive one third of a share of new common stock, non-paying holders of Class B one sixth of a common share and non-paying common stockholders one ninth of a new share.

Penna. Road Has Stock

About half of the outstanding stock is held by Pennsylvania Railroad Company interests. In a report filed in 1935 with the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Pennsylvania Company, the security affiliate of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was listed as holding 362,900 shares of the common stock of the Wabash Railway and 312,900 of the preferred A shares. At present the Wabash's stock capitalization outstanding consists of 695,442 shares of preferred A stock, 16,609 preferred B and 669,156 common, a total of 1,381,207 shares. If all stockholders paid, the reorganized company would receive $9,868,449 from the assessment.

In their petition to the Federal court, the receivers state that "the plan incorporates the suggestions of and meets the views expressed by the committee representing holders of preferred and common stocks, of which Tom K. Smith is chairman."

The plan further provides:

The first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the Wabash, of which $33,891,000 are outstanding, would receive 100 per cent principal in new 20-year first 4s.

The second mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds of the Wabash, of which $13,993,000 are outstanding, would receive 100 per cent principal in the new 35-year general mortgage 4s.

Trust Certificates

All equipment trust certificates of the Wabash would receive 100 per cent principal in new ten-year equipment trust 3s, except that the equipment trust of 1920, of which $755,400 is outstanding, would be paid in cash.

Receivers' certificates, of which there are $21,440,994 outstanding, would receive 25 per cent principal in new first 4s and 75 per cent in sixty-year income 4½s.

The refunding and general mortgage bonds, Series A, B, C and D of the Wabash Railway Company would receive 50 per cent of principal in the sixty-year income 4½s and 50 per cent in 5 per cent preferred stock of $100 par value. The accumulated interest on these bonds would be paid in full in new 5 per cent preferred stock. Including unpaid interest, these amount to $79,906,677.

The first mortgage 4 per cent bonds of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, affiliated with the Wabash, of which there are $6,997,000 outstanding, would receive 50 per cent in twenty-year first 4s and 50 per cent in thirty-five-year general 4s.

A payment of $26,310 in cash is provided for the minority stock interest in the Ann Arbor.

Receivers' Certificates

All the receivers' certificates outstanding are held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation excepting $4,491,411 held by banks. In their petition to the court, the receivers say that these banks consider these securities adequately secured and that "they feel that they are entitled to be paid in full or to foreclose their lien upon the pledged collateral or, if asked to accept new securities, to receive only such securities as will provide a fixed income of a market value equivalent to the face of their certificates."

Under the plan, the reorganized company would have oustanding $6,795,000 in equipment-trust certificates; $2,190,000 in Wabash-St. Charles Bridge first-mortgage 4s; $350,000 in Wabash-Hannibal Bridge first mortgage 3½s; $49,411,249 in twenty-year first mortgage 4s; $3,360,500 in 35-year 3½s; $20,868,000 35-year general mortgage 4s; $53,915,587 in 60-year income mortgage 4½s; $49,773,177 in $100-par preferred stock carrying 5 per cent annual dividends and 775,433 shares of common stock of stated value of $1 a share.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

TREASURE TOUR, Marshfield Hills, Mass., Saturday, July 17, 2 to 6 p. m. The Taylor Rind opens three old houses with family antiques and curio exhibits; 75c for tour.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Attractive upper 3 rooms and dressing room, insulated, cross ventilation, all conveniences; near trains, trolleys; oil heat, continuous hot water included in rent; women. 1 or 2; references Parkway 0790.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Sublet one-room furnished apartment, bath, kitchenette; accessible, reasonable. Write Box K-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BUSINESS woman offers share attractive four-room apartment, business girls or couple; all subways. MOhawk 4-2371, Jackson Heights, New York City.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Equity in co-operative apartment; near 18th and Columbia Road; bargain. Call Columbia 6631 after 4 p. m.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAVE room in my home for 2 or 3 little girls; Christian Scientists not over 13; for winter in Florida sunshine; rate all inclusive; $100 month; school begins Sept. 15. Write LAURA BRIDGE, Island View, Lakeview, Ohio.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTUIT, Mass.—To let for remainder of summer, a cottage with private beach; 6 bedrooms, electric equipment throughout. Apply Warren O. Taylor, Laf. 7010 (Boston), during business hours.

FOR SALE to settle estate—Summer cottage, furnished, 7 rooms, bath, and large piazza, 120 miles from Boston; good hunting and fishing; $1000. Box J-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4343.

COUNTRY BOARD

HAMILTON VILLA, Kearsarge, N. H., White Mts.—Homelike, restful, modern, comfortable, airy rooms, excellent food, golf, riding, bathing nearby; capacity 15 guests; rates $15-$17 per week; folder. Mrs. W. W. Hamilton.

THE HOMESTEAD
Jeffersonville, Sull. Co., N. Y.—A good place to spend the week end or the season; good food, comfortable beds, cool house, spacious grounds, bathing and golf available; weekly rates $16-$20. Lucia Gaudern, Mgr.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FLATBUSH Employment Agency, high-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn N. Y. MA. 6-7633.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drives. 21 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. sixty-eight.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ATLANTIC—Large bungalow, 6 rooms and sunporch; handy to beach; nice lot and view; price $8000. Edwin C. Day, Real Estate, Granite Trust Bldg., Quincy, Mass. Gra. 1012.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE
Automobile—Fire—Plate Glass
FRANK R. ZWAHLEN
NYACK, N. Y. NANUET, N. Y.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RINGS, Watches and Diamonds, Watches for Graduation. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 668 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICE SPACE

DESIRABLE office space with service suitable for Lawyer, Accountant, Insurance, Broker, City Hall District; Reasonable. Worth 3-4686, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

Mountain Spring Farm
WARDSBORO, VERMONT
High in Green Mts. Beautiful scenery. Ideal place for rest and study. Excellent food. $15 weekly, $2.50 daily.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET

NEAR Jones Beach. Large room, meals optional; private family; refined and quiet surroundings. Box 393, Fls. Wantagh 220, Long Island, N. Y.

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD—Mountains; board; rooms with bath; reasonable. Particulars address Box 15, Francona, N. H.

TWIN ROCKS ESTATE—Private home, high on the rockbound coast of Maine. Will share its beauty and comfort with a few guests, $18 weekly per couple. Twin beds, private bath, garage. Library, 2,000 volumes. Landscaped gardens. Meals can be obtained nearby. Address, One Ocean Road, South Portland, Maine.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Louisiana Jobless Get Benefit of Better Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—Reflecting revived business conditions, a 196.5 per cent increase in jobs filled in private industry by the Louisiana State Employment Service during the month of May compared with May of last year is announced by Gov. Richard W. Leche.

State-wide returns indicate that 2866 persons found employment in May through the state service, representing a gain of 16 per cent over April, 1937. Private industry accounted for 1616 new jobs.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping, Etching, Everyday, Humorous, Religious boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 111, Boston, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. Mrs. D. S. Andrews, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 1788.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TRAINED experienced kindergartner wants position as governess in home with small children; references given as to character and capability. Write Gladys Garrison, Box 113, Selma, Missouri.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Furniture Dealers See Future Bright At Chicago Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Furniture dealers from all over the United States are now casting an appraising eye and signing up orders at the Chicago furniture show currently in progress and ending July 17.

The American Furniture Mart is displaying some 700 exhibits, one of the largest exhibitions of furniture ever set up for the wholesale market and ranging from kitchen equipment to bedroom sets.

Looking over the furniture field in general, there are several factors pointing to favorable prospects for the dealer. First, western crops are in excellent condition and the harvest is expected to create a considerable rise in farmer income. Other factors involved are a revival in home construction, the increase in the marriage rate, the general improvement in business which insures more ready money for the average person, and the anticipated continued rise in prices which spurs dealers to get their orders in early.

Home Building Rises

Furniture dealers have their eye on the home building situation for they are aware that practically every new home means new furnishings. They have watched the report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, analyzed by the Federal Housing Administration, for April of this year as compared with the same month of 1936. This shows the construction of one and two-family dwellings in 141 cities in the country for the period topped $100,000 in value in each city, as compared with like amounts in only 97 cities for April of 1936.

Although metropolitan centers sueh as New York, Los Angeles, and Detroit continued to lead in such building activity, an analysis of FHA mortgages shows that more than half of all new construction mortgages accepted for insurance are on properties located in communities of less than 25,000 population. Through April of this year, 252,934 home mortgages had been selected for appraisal.

More Marriages

A large market for furniture sales is also provided by the increase in the marriage rate, it is found. Taking into consideration estimates showing that during recent years marriages have taken place at the rate of nearly a million a year, making a total of almost seven million since the beginning of the depression, and also considering studies which indicate that one new home is built on an average for every three marriages, the furniture dealers are expecting increasing orders for home furnishings from newly weds.

The general improvement in business is furnishing the extra cash now being put into things for the home—fixing up the old worn-down easy chair, refitting the beds with inner spring mattresses, buying a new radio, purchasing new floor coverings, and generally replenishing those furnishings which were so neglected in the average home during the depression.

As buyers traveled about through the 17 floors of the Furniture Mart, they were somewhat surprised to find prices as low as they were, it is reported. According to Lawrence H. Whiting, president of the American Furniture Mart, furniture prices are estimated to be advanced only about five or seven per cent beyond what they were a year ago.

How long these prices will remain at this figure, it is difficult to say, manufacturers explained. Higher wages and more and higher taxes will be reflected in higher prices, it is expected. The entire industry is aware that in order to encourage consumer buying, price rises must be kept as gradual as possible. Yet it is emphasized that mounting production costs will necessarily push prices upward.

The furniture industry's economic picture is pretty well dominated by the labor situation, and many a furniture dealer is wondering what Congress is going to do about the Black-Connery Bill, where they are going to get more skilled workers to run their furniture machines, and how increased taxes will affect their business.

Taxes Are Mounting

Mounting taxes being assessed against furniture manufacturers was noted during the market. An analysis made by the Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association indicated that the 1937 tax bills will be much larger because of the increase in social security taxes imposed on undistributed profits. Southern furniture manufacturers will be required to pay $90 per wage earner employed, or $7.50 per month per wage earner, the equivalent of 4½ cents per man per hour, according to the association's report. Manufacturers in other sections will have the same condition to face, it was pointed out.

Another factor which is expected to enter into the price story, and one which the average public is unaware of, is the lack of skilled laborers in the furniture industry. Although there may be many people without work, the ability to find skilled workers for the furniture industry is one of the major problems, it was explained.

In many localities factory executives are unable to employ experienced furniture craftsmen even at the relatively high wages now paid. Production is limited not by machinery available, but by the number of men able to operate it properly, it is found. During the depression years when pay rolls were cut, no apprentices took up the work of learning the wood-working crafts. Young men found jobs in other fields and preferred not to return to furniture making. Older men left or went beyond the age limit. The net result is that in a nation with millions on relief, furniture factories are still unable to obtain the type of help that is most urgently needed.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	4¼s '47-52	116.1	116.1	116.1
7	3¼s '43-45	106.26	106.22	106.26
8	4s '44-54	111.28	111.26	111.28
1	4s '44-54 reg	111.20	111.20	111.20
1	4s '44-54	106.23	106.23	106.23
17	3¼s '46-49	108.6	108.3	108.6
3	3¼s '46-49	104.25	104.25	104.25
15	3s '51-55	102.5	102.3	102.5
1	3s '51-55 reg	103	103	103
1	3s '51-55	100.29	100.26	100.29
98	2¾s '55-60	100.27	100.27	100.27
8	2¾s '55-60 reg	103.3	102.26	103.3
14	2¾s '56-59	100.31	100.28	100.31
14	2¾s '60-65	100	99.30	100
106	2¾s '51-54	99.29	99.27	99.29
26	2¾s '58-59	98.5	98.1	98.5
8	2½s '49-53			

Federal Farm Mortgages

33	3¼s '64	103.9	103.3	103.9

Home Owners' Loan

6	3s A '52	102.16	102.13	102.16
10	2¾s '49	100.31	100.31	100.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4½s/47 46 st	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8	Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	111¾	111¼	111¾
3	Alb P W 6s '48 ww	69	69	69
23	Alleghany 4s '44	97	96	97
32	Alleghany 5s '50 st	65	64	65
3	Allegh Val 4s '42	110	109⅞	110
3	Allied Strs 4½s '51	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
6	Am & Por P 5s 2030	79½	79½	79½
5	AmIGChem 5½s'49	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
8	Am T&T 5½s '43	112	111⅞	112
8	Am T&T 3¼s '66	99⅝	99¼	99¼
1	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104	104	104
21	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100	99⅝	99⅝
5	Am W W & E 6s '75	106½	106	106¼
13	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106⅛	106	106¼
15	Ann Arbor 4s '95	70½	69	70
8	Arm Del 4s '57	98	97⅛	97⅞
14	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅛	98⅝	98⅝
1	Armstrong C 4s '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	AT&SF 4s '95	111	110⅝	111
3	AT&SF 4s '95 reg	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105	105	105
4	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	AT&SF 4s 1909-55	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	A C Line 1st 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
15	ACL cit 4s '52	95¼	95¼	95¼
5	A C Line 4½s '64	92	91¾	91¾
1	A C Line 5s '65	104	103¾	104
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	46½	46½	46½
13	B&O rfg 6s '95	93¼	93¼	93¼
21	B&O 5s 2000 D	80½	80½	80½
33	B&O cv 4½s '60	71	70¾	71
6	B&O 4s '48	105½	105½	105½
1	B&OPLE&WV '41	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	B&O 5s S '50	104	104	104
8	Bang & Ar 4s cv '51st	112	111½	112
4	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	96½	96	96½
5	Boston&Me 5s '67	79¼	79¼	79¼
2	BotConMills 4½s '34	23	23	23
2	BotInd 5½s 34ct	22½	22½	22½
4	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	86½	86½	86½
13	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
12	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94⅝	94	94⅝
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¾	105½	105½
2	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110½	110½	110½
1	Buf R & P 4½s '57	83	83	83
11	Cal Pack 5s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	22	22	22
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1	Can Nat 5s '69 July	115¾	115¾	115¾
5	Can Nor 6½s '46	124	123⅞	123⅞
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
6	Can Pac 4½s '60	103	102⅞	102⅞
15	Can Pac 4s perp	94¾	94	94¼
1	Caro Cen 4s '49	72¾	72¼	72¼
5	Carth & Adir 4s '81	82	82	82
9	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102	101½	102
11	Cen Pac 5s '60	97⅞	97½	97⅞
3	Cen R R N J s '87	50	50	50
4	Certain-td 5½s '48	82	82	82
2	ChampionP&F 4½s'50	106½	106½	106½
8	C & O 3½s '96 D	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	C & O 4½s '92	120½	120½	120½
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
7	CB&Q 4½s '77	110¼	110	110¼
4	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	33	33	33
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	32½	32½	32½
1	Chi & Erie 5s '82	118½	118½	118½
3	Chic Gt West 4s '59	40	40	40
1	Chi I & Sou 4s '56	103½	103½	103½
7	CM&P & Pac 5s '75	25¼	24½	24½
48	CM&P&P aj 's 2000	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Chi & N W 5½s '36	42½	42½	42½
10	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	24¼	24¼	24¼
1	Chi&NWgn 5s '87	40	40	40
8	Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	8	15¼	15
1	Chi & NS 4½s 2037	22	22	22
32	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10¾	10	10½
10	C R I & P 4s '88	33¼	33¼	33¼
5	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	19	19	19
6	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	16½	16⅜	16½
3	C T H & SE inc 5s'60	81	81	81
5	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	110½	110½	110½
28	Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	108	107¾	107¾
18	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106	105¾	105¾
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102	102	102
2	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104½	104½	104½
3	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	107½	107½	107½
11	CCC&StL 4½s '77	93½	93	93½
5	Clev & Pitts 4½s '77	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	109¼	109¼	109¼
11	ClevUnTerm 4½s '77	107	106¾	107
21	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	103	102⅞	103
1	Col P & I 5s '43	105	105	105
7	Col P & I 5s '70	81	80½	81
8	Colombia G 5s 1961	99	98½	99
3	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Com'l Cred 3½s '51	97	97	97
2	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
13	Con Edis 3½s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
11	Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103⅜	103½
3	Consum Pow 3½s '70	102	102	102
6	Consum Pow 3½s '66	100½	100½	100½
1	Container Cor 6s '46	104½	104½	104½
3	Container 5s '43	103½	103½	103½
4	Cuba No Rd 5½s '42	47⅜	47	47¼
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	61	61	61
3	Cuba RR 5s '52	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝
9	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104½	104½	104½
33	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90¾	90½	90½
1	Del P & L 4½s '71	104½	104½	104½
5	D G & E 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
8	D & R G West 5s '55	15½	15½	15½
1	D & R W 5s '55 Asd	14½	14½	14½
5	Det Ed 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
10	Dow Chem 3s '51	102	102	102
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	109⅞	109⅞
13	Auto Lite 4s '52	110	109⅞	109⅞
22	Erie rfg 5s '67	73½	73	73¼
16	Erie rfg 5s '75	73	72½	73
11	Erie 1st 4s '96	99½	99½	99½
1	Erie cv 4s '53 A	81	81	81
2	Erie cv 4s '53 B	80½	80½	80½
2	Fairfax Md 4s '56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	96	96	96
3	Fla E Cst 5s '74	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	Gen Cable 5½s '47	106	104¾	105
16	Gen Mot Accep 3s '46	102½	102¼	102¼
6	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	80½	80½	80½
13	Goodrich 4½s '56	101	100⅜	100⅜
10	Goodrich 6s '45	104	104	104
2	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105	105	105
9	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117⅞	117½	117½
1	Gt Nor 6s '52	111	111	111
14	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	106½	106½	106⅝
3	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	105	104½	104½
5	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	114	114	114
48	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	125½	124½	125
3	Gt Nor 6s '46 H	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1	GulfMobAM 5½s '50	102	102	102
9	Guf St Stl 4½s '61	97½	97½	97½
3	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	91	91	91
4	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '48	102⅜	102½	102⅜
1	Houssatonic 5s '37	66	64	66
3	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	45	44¾	44¾
1	Hud & Co Gas 5s '49	120½	120½	120½
26	Hud & Man Rfg 5s '57	23¾	23¾	23¾
2	Ill Cen 4½s '66	67⅛	67⅛	67¼
8	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	84	84	84
4	Ill Cen 3½s '52	81	80	80
3	Interb R Tr 7s '32	64½	64½	64½
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	64	64	64
2	Interb R Tr 6s '32	22	22	22
2	Interb R Tr 7s '33 ct	20	20	20
9	Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	61¾	61¾	61¾
5	Interlake Iron 4s '47	99½	99½	99½
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	20½	20½	20½
14	Int Hydro El 6s '44	78½	77½	78
15	Int Paper 5s '55	97⅞	97½	97⅝
8	Int Paper 5s '47	101	101½	100⅝
81	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	91	90¾	91
50	Int T&T 4½s '52	71	71	71
48	Int T&T 5s '56	74	74	74
4	JamesRiverClan 4s '59	99	98	98
9	Jones&Laugh4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
1	K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
4	Kans G&E 4½s '80	104	104	104
7	Kings Co Elec 4s '49	109	109	109
5	Kresge Found 4s '45	105	104¾	104¾
7	Lac Gas 5s '42 A	50½	50	50½
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	60	60	60
10	Lautaro Nit Inc '78	24	24⅛	24
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	94½	94½	94½
22	Leh Val 4½s 2003	58½	57	58½
12	Leh Val 4s 2003	54¾	53½	53½
5	Leh Val Term 5s '41	105	105	105
3	Liggett & M 7s '44	131	131	131
3	Lowes 3½s '46	99½	99½	99½
12	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Lorillard Co 7s '44	128	128	128
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	99	99	99
22	Louis&N 4½s 2003	104⅝	104	104⅝
8	Louis & N 4s '46	107	107	107
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	99½	99½	99½
2	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
6	LouisNSo Jt M 4s '52	97½	97½	97½
1	Maine Cen 4s '60	104	104	104
1	Maine Cen 4½s '60	78	78	78
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	92	92	92
84	Met Ed 4¼s '68A	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	Mich Gen 4½s '79	106	106	106
3	Mil El R&L 5s '71	101¾	101½	101⅞
4	M & StL 4s '39	5½	5½	5½
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	14½	14½	14½
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	Mo-Ill 5s '56	99	98	98
10	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	78⅝	78½	78½
4	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	67¼	67¼	67¼
5	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	67¾	67¾	67¾
13	Mo Pac 5½s '49	13	13½	13½
1	Mo Pac 5s '75F	13	13½	13½
10	Mo Pac 5s '77 F st	14	13½	13½
1	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18¾	18¾	18¾
10	Mo Pac 5s '80A	26	26	26
1	Mo Pac 5s '81	24½	24½	24½
1	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	39½	39½	39½
1	MonWPaPow4½s'56	104½	104½	104½
9	Mont Pow 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Morr&Essex 3½s '55	45½	45½	45½
2	Nash Chatt&StL 4s '78	93	93	93
1	Nat Dairy 3¼s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7	NewEngTel 5s '52	135½	135½	135½
2	N O Pu Sv 5s '53 A	97½	97½	97½
7	N Orl Term 4s '53	93	91½	91½
62	N O Tex & M 5½s '54	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1	N O Tex & M 5s '35 A	88	88	88
14	N O Tex & M 5s '54 B	93½	93½	93½
15	NYC rfg 5s 2013	89	88⅝	88⅝
87	NYC cn 4s '98	97¼	97	97
31	NYC 3½s '52	103⅝	103⅝	103½
16	NYC 3½s '46	102½	102⅜	102½
8	NYC & HR 4½s 2013	89	89	89
1	NYC 3½s '97	93½	93½	93½
6	NYC Ln Sh 3½s '98	90⅝	90½	90½
2	NY Chi & St L 4s '78	89½	89½	89½
10	NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	85½	85½	85½
4	NY DockCo 4s '51	80	80	80
4	NY Edis 3½s '65	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
1	NY Edis 3½s '66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10	NY Lack & W 4½s '73	103½	103½	103½
30	NY Lack & W 4s '73 A	97⅝	97¼	97¼
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	40¾	40¾	40¾
1	NYNH&H cit 6s '40	30	30	30
6	NYNH&H 4½s '67	30½	30½	30½
5	NYO&W gen 4s '55	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	NY Steam 6s '47	106	106	106
1	NY Steam 5s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
11	NY Tel 4¼s '39	107½	107½	107½
1	NY Trap Rock 6s '46	94½	84½	84½
10	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	13	13	13
1	NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	106¼	106¼	106¼
7	Niagara L P 3½s '66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	80	80	80
1	Nor Sou 5s '61 A	25¾	25¾	25¾
12	Nor Sou 2½s '61	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	Nor Am 6s '96	121¾	121¾	121¾
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3	Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	103	103	103
1	Nor Pac 4s 2047	110½	110½	110½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047	101	101	101
17	Nor Pac 4s '97	105	104¾	104¾
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	74¼	74	74¼
7	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	Ore Rlt & Nav 4s '46	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Ore Sh Line 5s '46	118¾	118¾	118¾
1	Otis Stl 4½s '62	91½	91⅜	91½
80	Pac G&E 3½s '66	99¼	99¼	99¼
8	Pac G&E 3½s '61	103	103	103
4	Pac G&E 4s '64	107⅛	106¾	107¼
2	Pac T&T 3½s '66 C	101	100⅞	100⅞
1	Pac T&T 3½s '66B	101½	101½	101½
11	Util P & L 5s '57	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5	Panhandle Pi 1st 4s '53	98¾	98¾	98¾
7	Para Pict 4½s '47	57	56½	56½
2	Penn Dixie 6s '41	99½	99½	99½
2	Pen Ohio Dst 4½s '77	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
36	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101¾	101	101½
3	Pen Co 4s '63	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	121	121	121
10	Penn RR gen 4½s '65	108⅛	108	108
27	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	108⅝	108	108
3	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	107½	107	107½
7	Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	102½	102½	102½
4	PittsBtW Va 4½s '52	85½	83½	85½
1	Port Gen El 4½s '60	60½	60½	60½
32	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	21¼	20⅝	21
7	Purity Bak 5s '48	97½	97	97½
4	Radio Keith 6s '41	107	107	107
10	Readg 4½s '97 A	107	107	107
7	Readg 4½s '97 B	107¼	107	107
5	Rem Rand 4½s '56	107	107	107
2	Republic Steel 5½s '54	131½	131	131
6	Republic Steel 4½s '61	97¾	96⅞	96⅞
4	Republic Steel 4½s '50	98	98	98
39	Republic Steel cv 5s '49	178	178	178
1	Revere Copp&B 4½s '56	103⅜	103½	103½
1	R I Ark & L 4½s '34	18½	18¼	18¼
2	Rutland 1st 4½s '41	23½	23½	23½
1	RutlandCan 4s '49	22	22	22
12	Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66	100½	100½	100½
1	StJosRyLH&P 5s '37	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	StLIMtSMar&O '33	78	78	78
3	StLPeo & NW 5s '48	35½	35	35
10	St L S F 4½s '78	24½	24½	24½
3	StLSF 4½s78ctf st	22¼	22¼	22¼
8	St L S F 4s '56 A	25	25	25
1	StP&KC ShLA½s'41	18½	18½	18½
1	StPM&M P 4s '40	104½	104½	104½
2	SA&A Pass 4s '43	101½	101¼	101½
3	Seab AL cn 6s '45	17	16¾	16¾
7	Sea AL 6s '45 ct	16	15¾	15¾
1	Sea AL 4s '50 st	24	23	23
3	Sea-AllFla 6s '35 A ct	8½	8½	8½
5	SeaAllFla 4s '35 B ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
32	Shar Steel 4½s '51	107½	107½	107½
8	Shell Un 3½s '51	102½	102½	102½
3	Skelly Oil 4½ '51	104½	104½	104½
1	SoconyVacOil 3½s '50	106¼	106	106
7	So Bell T&T 3½s '62	99½	99	99½
11	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	99½	99½	99½
14	Sou Pac 4½s '68	88	88	88
14	Sou Pac 4½s '81	87	87	87
5	So Pac 4½s '49	87¾	87¼	87¾
1	So Pac rfg 4s '55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
12	So Pac cit 4s '49	94	94	94
27	So Pac 3½s '46	99⅛	99¼	99⅛
7	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95	94¾	94¾
7	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	107½	107½	107½
1	South Ry 4½s '56	99½	99	99½
5	South Ry gen 6s '56	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	South Ry cn 5s '94	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	South Ry gen 4s '56	74½	74½	74½
2	Sou Ry Mem 5s '96	102	102	102
12	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	106	105¾	106
9	S W Gas & El 4s '60	101½	101½	101½
15	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97½	97½	97½
16	Studebaker cv 6s '45	107	106	106
1	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝
5	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	89	89	89
1	T RR A St L 4s '53	108¾	108	108
1	Texark Tr Bm 5½s '50	105½	105½	105½
20	Tex Corp 2½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	121¾	121¾	121¾
1	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	Tex & Pac 5s '80D	102	102	103
1	Third Ave 5s '37	84½	84½	84½
16	Third Ave adj 5s '60	15¼	15	15
3	Third Ave 4s '60	47	47	47
1	Tidewat A O 3½s '52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114½	114	114
9	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107½	107¼	107½
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	97¼	97	97¼
5	Un NJ RR & Can 4s'44	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2	U S Rub 5s '47	107	107	107
1	Utah Lt & Tr 5s '44	109	109	109
4	Utah P & L 5s '44	102½	102½	102¼
7	Util P & L 5½s '57	87	86⅝	86⅝
11	Util P & L 5s '57	87	86⅝	86⅝
1	Para Pict 4s '56 ct	22	22	22
2	Penn Dixie 6s '55 A	103½	103½	103½
3	Phila Elec 4s '65 A	106	104¾	105
1	Phila Elec 3½s '67	104	104	104
1	Phillips Pet 2½s '41	97	97	97
1	Pitts Coal 5½s '49	85	85	85
1	Pitts Steel 5½s '48	101	101	101
1	Pub Ser El&G 5s '78	110	110	110
1	Pub Ser El&G 4s '81	108	108	108
1	Pub Ser El&G 4s '67	107	107	107
1	Pub Ser El&G 3½s '68	104	104	104
1	Pub Ser El&G 3s '68	99	99	99
1	Pub Ser El&G 3s '46	103	103	103
1	Pub Ser El&G 3s '51	102	102	102
1	Pub Ser El&G 3s '56	101	101	101
1	Pub Ser El&G 3s '56	101	101	101
1	Pub Ser El&G 3s '56	101	101	101
1	Pub Ser El&G 3s '

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CONNECTICUT

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- CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

BLUEBERRY CUP CAKES
35c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
589 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1808

All Summer Footwear
at Reduced Prices
Emerson & Whitney
COLONY ST. PHONE 340

NEW YORK DRESS GOODS STORE
40th *Semi-Annual* 40th
SALE
Now Going On

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

79 W. MAIN STREET
The Harvey & Lewis
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN
(Continued)

blue coal
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
1 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving—Marcel and Finger Waving—Care of the Scalp—Facials—Hair Tinting and Coloring
966 Chapel St. Tel. 8-2200

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

Herbert E. Francis
ELECTRICIAN
"Wire for us and we'll wire for you"
79 Audubon Street 6-6130

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple St.
Called For and Delivered
Hat Renovating

I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes
Semi-Annual Sale
1008 CHAPEL STREET

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
GREETING CARDS
for Monitor Readers
CHAPEL STREET, AT THE TAFT

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET

Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-8126

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y^e OLD^e HARD^e WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
24 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
IGNITION, BRAKES, RADIATORS, CARBURETORS, RADIO, SHOCK ABSORBERS
AUTO ELECTRIC
Sales and Service Company
120 GOFFE STREET 5-4161

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for Your Home and Office.
209 Orange Street

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
PHONE 54116 OFF 136 TEMPLE

Our Expert Laundering of Palm Beach and Linen Suits restores original shape and fit.
MONARCH LAUNDRY

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
PHONE WORKS 986

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
Try a Case of Our Ginger Ale
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages 9 Van Zant Street E. NORWALK, CONN

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Wedding Gifts
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware - Watches
Brooches - Bracelets - Rings
Necklaces - Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-7626
12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

MANTELL & MARTIN
READY WITH OUR GREAT SUMMER CLEARANCE!
Store Wide Reductions
Dresses, Coats, Sweaters, Blouses and Bathing Suits
STAMFORD and PORT CHESTER
TELEPHONE 3-0340

The Community Press PRINTING
Deliveries to Stamford, Darien, New Canaan and Greenwich
TOMS ROAD STAMFORD, CONN.

VACATION TOGS
Bathing Suits—Beach Robes
Cotton Slacks—Polo Shirts
Tropical Suits.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
Frank R. Sandmeyer William G. Whitelaw

Sandmeyer's Garage
Auto Repairing in All Its Branches
TOWING—STORAGE
Amoco Gas and Oils
United Service Motors
Stamford 4-5831 Noroton Hghts., Conn.
Darien 11
PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS

Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

Summer Clearance
M. MOLTASCH & SON
278-280 Main Street
Stamford's Headquarters for Walk-Over Shoes
EXPERT FITTER IN ATTENDANCE
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

Stein-Bloch - Kuppenheimer
CLOTHES
Now Reduced
Hartwell Delap Co.
48 PARK ROW

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0789
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Norge Leads Again
Complete Line of Norge Appliances
Clapp, Rose and Vaughn
11 Lewis St., Off 43 W. Main St.
Waterbury, Conn. Phone 4-2129

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
45 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

OUR JULY CLEARANCE SALE
Now Going On
Big Savings on all lines of new merchandise at this big clearance.
SEE THESE BIG VALUES
Buy Now and Save
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY, CONN.

Cultured Pearls, Necklaces and Rings—$12 and up
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 Bank Street

LUGGAGE
of all types for your summer vacation. In our luggage department on lower floor.
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Combination Service
Shirts—sheets, towels, pillow cases, napkins—all flat work washed and ironed reasonably.
Phone 3-3161
for Perry Service

VISIT OUR STORE
and See the Many
July Bargains
Your Opportunity to Save
The Miller & Peck Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's most music by the greatest interpreters—Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
137 North Charles Street Plaza 3738

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to have you at the smallest purchase that occurs to you to buy. Monitor advertising pays. Every purchase results in interest to make this advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

G. M. CROUSE E. S. GOARNORSEN
TRUE HAUL TRAILER
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1311
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND
Phone Calvert 8421 Guide in Attendance

E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, JR., Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
Baltimore, Maryland
547 Lexington Market

NEW YORK

ALBANY

July Clearances
in All Departments
Real Bargains
at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
Telephone 4-1231

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

Brandow's
Band Box Cleaners
605 New Scotland Avenue
DIAL 2-2411

McManus & Riley
Rogers Peet Clothing
Correct Attire
for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 State Street

Cotrell and Leonard
CLEARANCE SALE
of
Smart Vacation Apparel

AUBURN

Special Sale
SUMMER FURNITURE
25% Off
Fred Rondina 60 State St. Auburn, N. Y.

CHATFIELD'S
at 1 Mary Street
Specializes in Cleaning
Palm Beach and All Types of
SUMMER CLOTHES
Phone 1797

Try
DAIRYLEA ICE CREAM
Richer and Creamier
Phone 2475

BINGHAMTON

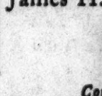
"The Same Coal from the Same Mine All the Time"
Builders' Supplies Fill Bins Now Lowest Coal Prices
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

COOL COMFORT
Hot Days hold no discomfort for those who are clothed to meet extreme temperatures of the Summer. Palm Beach Clothes, Voile Shirts, Linen Suits and Tropical Worsteds keep the temperature down. See them at
McLEAN'S

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
315 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 3-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities
James H. Carver Co., Inc.


Complete Line of G. E. Home Appliances
70-72 State Street

95th Anniversary
Celebrating 95 years of faithful service with Sissons' traditional first quality merchandise at the lowest prices.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

BRONXVILLE

WRIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6200—6201

EXCELLENT FOOD
Restful Atmosphere

Luncheon, 35c-50c Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3283

Estab. 1913
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

PHOTOGRAPHY
MAGDALEN S. GASS
Tuckahoe Tel. Tuck. 4918

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH
SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4545

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-3 P. M. except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENS & KELLY CO.
July Clearances
Now in Progress
MAIN AND MOHAWK ST.
BUFFALO

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1148 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L 5410

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

'WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN PUEHN
337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE
Choice
MEATS, FISH and POULTRY
Special Attention to Telephone Orders
Dial University 8480

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1250 for Service

GLOVERSVILLE

GOLD STRIPE STOCKINGS
Chiffon and Service 79c
ARGERSINGER'S

OUR MID-SUMMER SHOE SALE
is in full swing with
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES ON GOOD FOOTWEAR
CHARLES BROOKINS
80 NORTH MAIN ST.

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

ITHACA

LUCIEN LELONG'S DUVETYN
A new Face Powder that is sheer, soft and dull to the light. DUVETYN contains no rice, starch or wheat starch—and comes in a variety of powder shades. $1.50 a box, $1.00 for refills.
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.

KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE

ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2751

1937 FRIGIDAIRE
$139.50 up
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

WELCOME
to the Chautauqua Region
A Great Summer Resort
NELSON'S OF JAMESTOWN
"Chautauqua Region's Fine Dept. Store"
104-108-110 E. 2nd St., Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

Maeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

LARCHMONT

Westinghouse Refrigerators
Hoover Vacuum Cleaners
Attractive Garden Furniture
G. W. MERRILL
1921 Palmer Avenue
Tel. Larch. 2460

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway
Exceptional Values May Be Found
Sigals Department Store
Specializing In
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings
404 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER

1032 Broadway
Beauty Culture
In All Its Branches

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

First Summer Clearance
NOW IN PROGRESS
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Closed Evenings Until Labor Day

LUBSEN—GROCER
Finer Foods
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Tel. Ind. 3-2479 142-01 38th Avenue

CLARA P. ANDREWS

Hairdresser
Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6987

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints - Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-01 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-6100
Jackson Heights Office
37-09 81ST STREET RAV 9-6808

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners; Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-2000 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Boulevard

FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS, INSURANCE
MORTGAGES, MANAGEMENT
71-30 Austin Street Bou. 8-7030

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

CLEVELAND 3-4000—3-4030 MODERATE PRICES
Homestead Hotel Beauty Shop
OLGA HELD
Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 p. m.

Grenfell Ave.

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

For
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Freeport 2820
Ask about our Budget Plan.
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

SUMMER FOOTWEAR SALE
Goldman Shoe Shop
Foot Rest and Vani-Treds for Women
Arch Preserver and Bostonians for Men
Kali-sten-iks for Children
84 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

RADIO SERVICE
HOUSE CALLS $1
VICTOR RECORDS CAPEHART SPECIALISTS
GREAT NECK 2015
BARROW

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7130 Fieldstone 3-1052 Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 290

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
LUNCH 35c-45c. DINNER 50c-65c-75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1691

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

July Clearance Sale
Every Dress Included
$2.98 and up
FANN'S
255 Fulton Hempstead

Le Rose
Storewide Clearance
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Ensembles
13 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Live Outdoors This Summer
Visit Our
SUMMER HOME SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
278 FRONT STREET Hempstead 7720

LEE-DAVID
9 MAIN STREET
CLEARANCE SALE
Dresses — Coats — Blouses
Washable Silk Suits
Millinery
SPECIALIZING IN HALF SIZES

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola
For
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Garden City 8911
Ask about our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS
F. P. BUTZ
of H. N. Hensch, Inc.
Sales Ford Service
New Cars and Trucks 8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks Roosevelt Av. at 75 St. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

Atterod's Beauty Salon
Hairdressers
3559 82nd Street
Newtown 9-8950

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav 9-8968

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

Your summer eating problem disappears at
DIXIE SANDWICH SHOP
(Air Conditioned)
Here you find the right kind of food in the right kind of atmosphere
37-52 82ND STREET
Service from early morn 'til after midnight

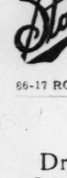
Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

CLARK'S
offers you
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles
at Popular Prices
3750 82ND STREET

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

JAMAICA—HOLLIS
PHILIP MÜLLER, JR.
Plumbing, Gas Refrigerators
Ranges, Water Heaters,
House Heating
196-19 Jamaica Ave. Residence Tel.
Tel. Missouri 7-0178 Esplanade 7-8227
Authorized Representative of THE BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.

LITTLE NECK
GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies
and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel Bayside 9-2534

LYNBROOK

MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
A garment for every type figure. Free alterations. Bathing Suits and Accessories. Large Sizes.
67 Atlantic Ave., cor. Sunrise Highway
Phone Lynbrook 4589

Watch and Jewelry Repairing
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY, SILVERWARE CLOCKS
573 Sunrise Highway

M. L. LEVISON
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Beach Accessories
Umbrellas Chairs, Grills, Porch Shades, Bar Harbor Cushions
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lyn. 78

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

ADELSON'S
BOYS' AND VARSITY SHOP
Summer Clearance Sale
Special savings on Summer Apparel for Boys and Youths
27 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lyn 6327

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke | Coal White-Red | Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK SALE DAYS
Friday and Saturday, July 16 and 17
J. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Prices greatly reduced in all departments including shoes
Next to Queensboro Gas & Elec. Co.

Friday and Saturday, July 16-17
SALE—Lynbrook Days
It will be worth your while to visit
Van Room's
HOSIERY - CORSETS - LINGERIE - GLOVES
25 ATLANTIC AVENUE

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway
C. GEORGE GOULD
Mandger
55 Main Street
East Rockaway
Phone Lyn 9747
Cocomalt

PATCHOGUE
JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints
Glass
Wallpaper
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

JAMES G. SHAND
Patchogue and Bayport
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Are For Sale in Our Stores.
Free Delivery Service Tel. Patchogue 1060 Bayport 317

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE
Hatters Haberdashers
IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-1012
KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS

RICHMOND HILL
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave Rich. Hill 9-4001

JAHN'S
SODA • CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-9952
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

George Dotterweich
General Auto Repairing Established 1899
Greasing and Spraying Our Specialty
Authorized Pennzoil Dealer
Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Brazing, Cutting
111-39 Jamaica Ave., near 112th St.
Cleve. 2-4780 Night, Call Cleve. 2-8034

NICHOLAS P. DONOHOE
—Plumbing and Heating—
Authorized Dealer
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux, Automatic Water Heaters and Ranges
87-19 118th St. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-0871

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
All Repairing Done on the Premises
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919
Telephone Rockville Center 7239

Marty's Beauty Center
Specialists in Frances Fox Preparations
282 MERRICK ROAD

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
405 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8360
46 Rodney Place, Tel Rockville Centre 2707

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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This rapid-fire clearance of summer merchandise ends Saturday night. Until then you'll find every department bristling with money-saving markdowns!
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When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN (Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Cross in Nashville Tennessean

Little by Little

—Herblock in Boston Transcript

Highway Proposal

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Time to Get a Bigger Knife

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer

Wonder How Long That Apron String Will Hold Out

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Three Men on a Camel

Sunbonnet Sue

The fog has hung gray curtains
Between the hills and me,
But still I know the hills are there,
Though their beauty I can't see.
L.M.

Come With Me To Mexico

63

On to Taxco

From Cuernavaca, as you head the remaining 53 miles toward that colonial jewel of a city which is Taxco (Tahs'-ko), you may fancy yourself exploring your way through the Orient; for shortly after passing the last of Cuernavaca's luxurious homes you will find yourself in the midst of vast reaches of rice fields—the rich rolling land widely furrowed and deeply irrigated and dotted here and there with Indians, pantaloons rolled up to the last possible turn, tending the seedlings.

Cane also is an important crop here—in fact, it has been grown continuously in this part of Mexico for 400 years. And most of the farm huts are glorified with flaming bougainvillaeas, or with other tropical adornments.

About 15 miles south of Cuernavaca a road bears off to the west; and if you have plenty of time you might find it worth while to make the seven-mile jaunt over to the Xochicalco (So-chee-kal'-ko) Pyramid, generally agreed to be of Toltec origin. And if you go in for caves of the Mammoth and Carlsbad type, continue on this road for another 25 miles, and take in the Cacahuamilpa (Kah-kah-wah-meel'-pah) Cave, which has never been thoroughly charted, but which is reputed to be second only to Carlsbad. You had better inquire in Cuernavaca about visiting days; when I was there, the cave was open to visitors only on Sundays and special holidays.

The last 10 or 15 miles into Taxco are quite scenic; and extreme caution is recommended along the winding road. The buses which ply between Mexico City and Acapulco (Ak-kah-pool'-ko), the gem of the Pacific, are generally in a mad rush; and my plea is that you do not allow yourself to get too interested in the enchanting rock formations or the bizarre coloration of the embankments—believe it or not, you will see soil which could compete with the yellowest pansy, with the reddest hollyhock, yes, and with the richest orchid!

On the trip you will dip down below the 3000-foot elevation at Puente de Ixtla (Pooayn'-tay day Iks'-tlah); then, thanks to the low-grade Mexican gas, your engine may chatter a bit as you nose up into the upper 5000's, where Taxco nestles in perhaps a more picturesque setting than any other town in Mexico enjoys—draping itself fantastically up the mountain slope.

Even though you cannot go on to Acapulco, under no circumstances should you miss this unspoiled, charming bit of Mexico as it used to be.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Odds and Ends

Reclaimed

Water is now being supplied to 2,800,000 acres of land formerly useless for farming, through efforts of the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

Northern Lights

The aurora borealis is seen oftenest in March and September, when the earth is more directly opposite the spot-zone of the sun.

Moon's Mountain

The highest mountain on the moon is believed to exceed 24,000 feet.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An old proverb forms the basis of today's cryptic message, and the first three coded letters, forming the first word, give a clue as to the subject:

AID BCFD GD IDHW CAIDPK

AC LDNF AIDOF LPFQDRK, AID

HOSIADF CPF CGR GOHH LD.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the mountain range located along the northern border of India ——— add the number of letters in the name of the range situated in southeastern Europe between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea ———; subtract the number of letters in the name of the mountains located in Switzerland which are noted for their beauty ———; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the mountain range in the western part of the United States and Canada ———, and divide by the number of letters in the name of the range that runs down the western coast of South America ———. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Quincy, Mass., reader, spending a few days on Cape Cod, sees only SEA and SKY, which suggest changing SEA to SKY in 3 moves.

A Problem With Coins

Place 10 coins in a row upon the table. Then take up any one of the 10, and, passing over 2 coins, place it on some other coin. Repeat this until there are 5 piles of 2 coins each.

Let's Go to the Mountains!

Try locating correctly each of the mountain ranges of the United States named below. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Adirondacks	California	
2	Berkshires	Missouri	
3	Black Hills	New York State	1
4	Blue Ridge	New Hampshire	
5	Cascade	South Dakota	
6	Great Smoky	Massachusetts	
7	Green	Virginia	
8	Ozark	Tennessee	
9	San Bernardino	Oregon	
10	White	Vermont	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Porch Furniture Coverings

When a couple began to sit out on their porch and saw how faded and unattractive the coverings to their furniture had become, they bought some gaily-striped ticking and made the simplest kind of slipcovers—straight lengths of cloth with straps that could be tied about the corners.

So easily were they made that the couple decided to canvass the neighborhood. They bought bolts of the ticking, made up some of the covers, and carried cloth along so that unusually-shaped furniture could be fitted. It took only a few moments to fasten the straps, and a colorful trail of porch and yard furniture was left behind them.

Not only were busy housewives helped, but the couple's financial status was substantially bettered.—Mrs. E. H. C., Tulsa, Okla.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

David's Welcome

When he had demoralised the Philistine host by his famous victory over their champion Goliath, David returned to the Hebrew headquarters in company with King Saul, and they were met by a great concourse of Israelite women, singing and dancing in their rejoicing at this deliverance; and we are told, moreover, the burden of their song, "Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands" (I Sam. 18:7). (Compare II Sam. 18:3 where the people hailed David as "worth ten thousand of us.")

The special honor and welcome accorded to David was surely justified in the circumstances; but instead of taking it in good part, Saul showed that same jealous spirit which he so often manifested during his stormy career, crying, "They have ascribed unto David ten thousands, and to me they have ascribed but thousands" (I Sam. 18:8). Here, he felt, was an omen that he might lose his kingdom to David, as, in fact, he eventually did.

Quotation for Today

NONE are too wise to be mistaken, but few are so wisely just as to acknowledge and correct their mistakes, and especially the mistakes of prejudice.—Borrow.

Light Plant

Monitor Camera Club from W. D. Speight, Peoria, Ill.

Night Study of the Electric Light Plant at Peoria, Ill.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: What with pocket battleships and canoes that fold up, a "concealed weapon" these days could be a navy.

Office Economist: It's strange, but worry is nothing else but the interest you pay today on the troubles of tomorrow, most of which never happen.

In Lighter Vein

Accepted

Prospective Employer: "How are you on spelling?"

Secretary: "I know the synonyms for the words I can't spell."

Save—for What?

These two Savings Bank notices placed side by side yield but cold comfort for the weather outlook this summer:

"Save for the Rainy Days."

"Save for the Summer Holidays."

—Edinburgh Dispatch

Woman's Place

"Although I objected to my wife's going to work again, she felt she must have something to occupy her time, so at last I consented."

"I had a hard time getting mine to hunt another job, too."

—Pearson's

"Don't stand there laughin', Jarge! Where can we get some 'elp?"

"'Elp, mister? Why don't you go 'ome and send yerselves a postcard?"

Rubber

Mistress: "Did you water the rubber plant?"

Maid: "Why ma'am, I thought it was waterproof."

The Difference

"What's the difference between learning to play golf and learning to drive a car?"

"In learning how to play golf you don't hit anything."

The Hard Part

Someone wrote to Mark Lemon and asked for instruction in the writing of funny paragraphs.

Lemon replied: "It is not at all hard to write funny paragraphs. All you have to do is to procure a pen, some paper, and ink, and then sit down and write them as they occur to you. It is not the writing, but the occurring that is hard."

—Edinburgh Dispatch

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Beginner's Game

Teach the tiny tot to play the simple game of "What is It?" Let him see a number of small playthings and have him put them all in a large box. Then blindfold the child and tell him to reach in and bring one plaything out at a time and tell by the feel of it what he is holding.

Even the smallest child will enjoy this game, and it will develop his reasoning powers and start him on a game-loving career.—M. R. Boone, Iowa.

Daily Anecdote

A Single Lamb

In the little church the elderly minister's year of labor appeared singularly unfruitful.

"We love you, pastor," the deacons said, "but don't you think you had better resign? There has not been one convert this year."

"You forget wee Bobby Moffat," the minister replied, "but then he is such a wee bairn, I suppose it is not right to count him."

When wee Bobby had lived in his new faith a few years he came to the minister and said, "Reverend, do you think I could ever learn to preach? There is something within me that says that I should."

"Well, Bobby," the preacher answered, "you might. Who knows? At least, you can try."

And so Robert Moffat went forth to preach; and when he returned from his noble work in Africa years later the King of England rose and uncovered in his presence and the British Parliament stood as a mark of respect.

The "fruitless" year of the old pastor had proved fruitful after all.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The more we help others to bear their burdens, the lighter our own will be.

Factual Figuring: 8 (Himalaya) plus 8 (Caucasus) minus 4 (Alps) times 5 (Rocky) divided by 5 (Andes) equals 12.

Letter Changing: Sea, Spa, Spy, Sky.

A Problem with Coins: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 coins. Place 4 upon 1; 7 upon 3; 5 upon 9; 2 upon 6; and 8 upon 10.

Let's Go to the Mountains!: Adirondacks—New York State; Berkshires—Massachusetts; Black Hills—South Dakota; Blue Ridge—Virginia; Cascade—Oregon; Great Smoky—Tennessee; Green—Vermont; Ozark—Missouri; San Bernardino—California; White—New Hampshire.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friend of the Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

A boy twelve years of age who spends his summers at a near-by lake resort is the especial friend of the birds. One day, a short distance from home, he heard the distressed cry of a little robin that had fallen from the nest when it was still too young to fly. Gently he carried the tiny fledgling home; and, taking an old nest from a tree, he made a downy bed for his little friend inside the cottage.

The next morning he placed the bird in the nest outside, and fed it. To his great delight the mother soon found her baby and took up the task of caring for it during the day, willingly permitting the young lad to take the little thing indoors at night for shelter. Each morning, however, when he brought his small charge out for sunshine and fresh air, he found the mother chirping and hopping about ready to take up her work.

One day the boy's attention was again attracted by a cry of distress; and, hurrying outside, he found that the little bird had grown venturesome and was perched on the topmost bough of the tree, afraid either to fly or descend to the nest. Immediately the lad climbed the tree, and struggled down with the little robin on his finger, placing it gently back in the soft bed again.

The robin was soon able to fly safely; and away it went joyfully. But a lesson in kindness remains.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Eligibility Rules

Question: A bylaw has been proposed as follows: "Substitute Readers shall be appointed for a term of one year, who are eligible for election to the office of Reader at the following triennial meeting."

Under this bylaw, (a) could only those who have served as substitutes be elected at the following triennial election?

(b) Could former Readers act as substitutes? (There being another rule which makes one who has served three years as Reader ineligible for election to the same office, but expressly permits suspension of the rule under certain circumstances.)

Answer: (a) No. The rule does not restrict eligibility to such persons.

(b) To elect a former Reader as substitute seems to anticipate the suspension of the rule regarding eligibility and, therefore, is not proper.

What They Say

Experience

"Almost every responsible position on earth is held by people past 40."—Walter B. Pitkin.

Always a Farmer

"One does not cease to be a farmer because drought or wind or pest may have rendered the farm barren."—Benjamin N. Cardozo.

Overseas View

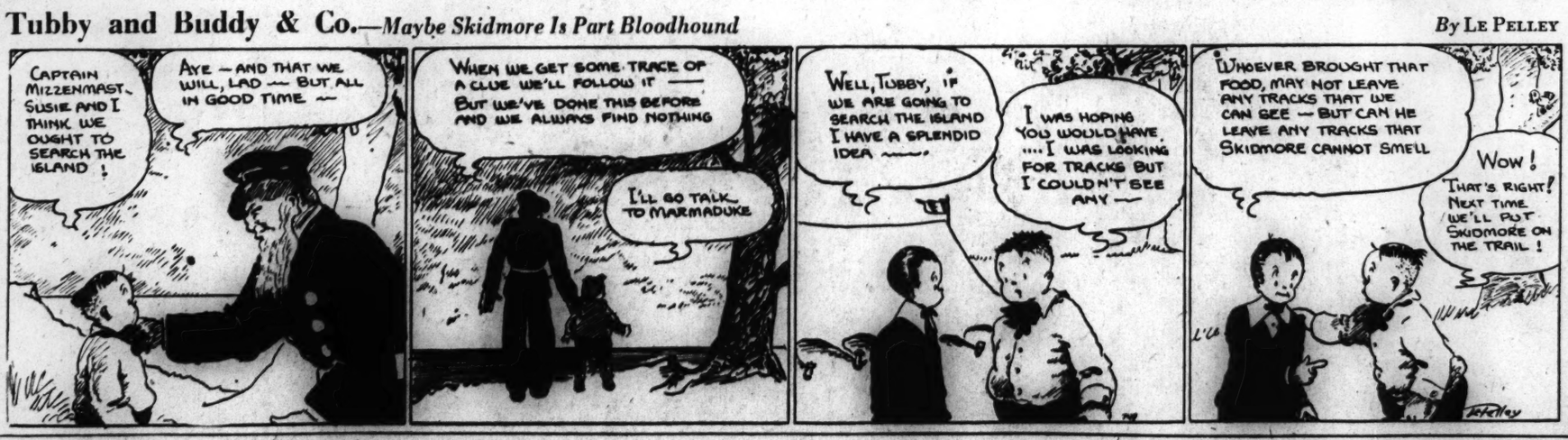
"Labor is the most difficult hurdle you've got, greater than monetary or other problems; you'd better recognize labor."—Sir Josiah Stamp.

More Abundance

"The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Maybe Skidmore Is Part Bloodhound*

By Le Pelley


CAPTAIN MIZZENMAST, SUSIE AND I THINK WE OUGHT TO SEARCH THE ISLAND !
AYE — AND THAT WE WILL, LAD — BUT ALL IN GOOD TIME —
WHEN WE GET SOME TRACE OF A CLUE WE'LL FOLLOW IT — BUT WE'VE DONE THIS BEFORE AND WE ALWAYS FIND NOTHING
I'LL GO TALK TO MARMADUKE
WELL, TUBBY, IF WE ARE GOING TO SEARCH THE ISLAND I HAVE A SPLENDID IDEA ——
I WAS HOPING YOU WOULD HAVE .... I WAS LOOKING FOR TRACKS BUT I COULDN'T SEE ANY —
WHOEVER BROUGHT THAT FOOD, MAY NOT LEAVE ANY TRACKS THAT WE CAN SEE — BUT CAN HE LEAVE ANY TRACKS THAT SKIDMORE CANNOT SMELL
WOW ! THAT'S RIGHT ! NEXT TIME WE'LL PUT SKIDMORE ON THE TRAIL !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ventriloquism*

By The Hagers

ONE DAY I TOOK THE DUCKLINGS THREE
THE DUCK VENTRILOQUIST TO SEE.
"I'D LIKE TO SEND WORDS INTO SPACE
SO THEY'D SOUND FROM SOME OTHER PLACE."
"WELL, BUD," I SAID, "STAND OVER HERE,
THROW BACK YOUR HEAD, QUACK LOUD AND CLEAR"
QUACK
SO BUD CALLED LOUDLY; THERE CAME BACK
TO HIS DELIGHT AN ECHOING, "QUACK!"
QUACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"What Is the Excuse?"

THE struggle over remaking the Supreme Court has come to a place where stocktaking and heartsearching are required. The sudden passing of Senator Robinson, coupled with the open revolt of Chairman Sumners of the House Judiciary Committee, must give pause to those who were forcing the fight.

Administration Democrats in the Senate are left leaderless, with little prospect that anyone with Mr. Robinson's personal prestige, experience and force will be quickly found to renew a battle for which few have any heart. And Mr. Sumners' trenchant words, loudly cheered in a supposedly subservient House and by the common sense of the nation, must cause Administration leaders to "stop and think."

Even a little thinking will start millions asking Mr. Sumners' question: "What is the excuse for this bill to be pressed any further?"

Even a brief summary of what has happened since the President in January asked that the Supreme Court help make democracy work re-enforces the question, What is the excuse now?

The Democratic platform had called for constitutional amendments "if necessary" to give the state and federal governments greater powers to carry out a program of social reform. But nothing was done about a constitutional amendment. The entire effort was to "amend" the court. There was considerable sympathy with the President's declaration that interpretation of the Constitution along the lines followed by the minority of the court would obviate need for changing the Constitution. Then in its last term the Supreme Court approved every New Deal measure that came before it, including the Wagner Act, and reversed itself frankly on minimum wage legislation in view of "new economic conditions."

The President came out with his plan for overwhelming the court. He declared it was necessary to permit the enactment of a program to lift one third of the nation out of distress and poverty "now." Any such program could not come before the court for another year or two. Mr. Justice Van Devanter retired, insuring a six-three liberal division of the court, if justices continued along the lines of recent decisions. The President's court plan alarmed the country and split his party. Public opinion rejected it.

A revised plan was offered as a permanent, gradual system of retirement. But on closer study it was seen to permit an equal although somewhat slower remaking of the court. The only apparent reason for its form was to save the President's face or allow such a change in the court within six months that almost any program could be pushed through.

Yet the program now in Congress—the revised wages and hours bill, the farm bill, the new TVA measure, the housing bill, the administrative reorganization bill—would probably be approved by the present or prospective court from which further retirements are expected in any form the present Congress would sanction.

What is the excuse?

Mr. Eden's Warning

THE supreme object of the policy of non-intervention in Spain has been to confine the war within Spanish frontiers—to prevent, that is, a European war. But the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, makes no secret of the fact that for Britain there is another reason for that policy. She has an interest, "shared by both parties in Spain," in maintaining the "territorial integrity" of that country.

As long ago as last November he pointed out, in reply to Premier Mussolini, that for Britain "the Mediterranean is not a short cut, but a main arterial road." He has now thought it necessary to add that, while Spain's form of government is a matter for the Spanish people alone and is not a question affecting Britain's vital interests, Britain has an interest in the routes that pass by, and therefore is concerned about the preservation of Spain's land and sea frontiers.

It is just as well that this should be stated frankly and clearly. The war in Spain is often regarded as simply a war between two conflicting ideologies, in which the combatants on the spot are assisted by their sympathizers in foreign countries. It is this which gives the war its peculiar dramatic quality.

But this is not the only reason which has prompted the scarcely veiled intervention of Germany and Italy. Chancellor Hitler has with remarkable candor declared Germany's interest in the iron ore of Spain. Premier Mussolini has backed General Francisco Franco not only because he cannot tolerate a Bolshevik Spain, but because increased Italian influence in that country is necessary to Italian dominance in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Eden's words are doubtless intended as a warning to Germany and Italy couched in language which it is believed they will understand. It is an indication that the democratic countries are no longer willing that the tune should be always called by others.

Champions of Polar Fairways

RUSSIAN pilots are getting a lot of follow-through into their aerial drives these days. Twice now within barely more than a fortnight, Soviet fliers have surprised everyone with the amazing power of their distance game. Landing of a second air crew at San Jacinto, Calif., after flying more than 6262 miles, sets a new world's record for non-stop distance.

Even though Pilot Gromoff must have sliced his drive a trifle to land in the rough, the Soviet threesome bettered the record the Frenchmen, Rossi and Codos, set in their New York-to-Syria flight by some 600 miles. What makes the Russian flights even more impressive is the fact that in teeing off from Moscow the Soviet airmen had to cover a most difficult course. Considering the fog traps and ice bunkers encountered the greater part of the way, one cannot but admire the pluck and skill the Russians have shown in escaping so many lurking hazards. Certainly those arctic fairways are no place for a duffer.

To be sure, landing in a California cow pasture does add a stroke to their score. But all things considered, the Russians have turned in another nifty card. The flights from Moscow to Vancouver and to San Jacinto show how far their tee shots can carry. They may need a little more brushing up on their short game, but a few more practice sessions with the putter in the landing greens, and these Soviet fliers probably will be covering the polar course well under par, and so regularly that the game will become a business.

A Sound Veto

THERE are welcome signs that President Roosevelt is beginning to be in earnest about economy. His veto of the bill to continue an emergency low rate of interest on farm loans from the Federal Land Banks is one which, like the bonus veto, required courage in the face of strong group pressure, and in this instance a group whose friendship the President values.

Nevertheless, it is sound national finance. Leniency was justifiable during the depression years of ruinously low farm prices, but those prices have risen splendidly, and if farmers are to borrow on a businesslike basis they can surely pay the relatively easy regular rates of the land bank system.

The veto has significant bearing in two directions outside the legislation immediately involved. On one side it may help head off a demand by delinquent borrowers from the Home Owners Loan Corporation for lower interest rates on the ground that the farmers were getting them. On another it reinforces the position that loans under the pending farm tenancy bill should carry at least 3 per cent interest if farmers borrowing from the land banks are to pay 4 per cent. Any wider margin would be too much of a subsidy.

The heavy vote by which the House has just now overridden the veto indicates anew that the legislative branch rather than the executive is to be watched now for tendencies to overspend. Coupled with recent efforts to pare down expenditures in the regular government departments, this veto by Mr. Roosevelt connotes a disposition toward budget balancing which ought to have every support.

Interstate Action Desirable

AN OPPORTUNITY for interstate legislative co-operation exists in the matter of the 300,000 trailers in the United States. In simple justice to their owners, as well as to the communities to which they will be taken en tour, it behooves officialdom of summer and winter resort states to obtain useful information about these homes on wheels and to adopt standard regulations governing them.

In such regions as the New England group, where tourists annually spend half a billion dollars, constructive state regulation should be provided, if only to circumvent restrictive legislation by local governments which might be hurtful to resort regions as a whole. On the other hand, under certain circumstances, without statutes to govern, trailer parking might conceivably become a nuisance to neighbors.

Only a few progressive communities have been foresighted enough to prepare for the growing fleet of tourist trailers. These have established camp zones and prescribed minimum individual parking areas and sanitary conveniences. The better camps provide electricity and running water.

A helpful step among contiguous states catering to tourists, such as those about the Great Lakes, near the western national parks, or New England, might well be interstate official conferences looking toward uniform trailer camp regulation. Respectable trailerites dislike being discriminated against. Moreover, states competing for tourists should not do so at the expense of their own citizens through failure to adopt proper measures.

A Word With England

Book News of the Day

THIS was Mr. Drinkwater's last book, and it is also one of the most delightful things he wrote. In recent years England has been "rediscovered" by several notable people: Mr. H. V. Morton has quartered about her with the insatiable and intelligent curiosity of the perfect tourist, Mr. J. B. Priestley has reported on her people and conditions, and Lord Baldwin of Bewdley has spoken out of an ardent love for her; and now Mr. Drinkwater, observing, reporting, and loving her intensely, brings also a poet's vision to the task.

The merest thread of story runs through ROBINSON OF ENGLAND (London: Methuen. 8s. 6d.). Robinson Dare, after a brilliant academic and athletic career at Oxford, decides that his vocation is to write, and to write on one subject—England. He retires to a Cotswold cottage, and there, studying and writing methodically, he lives, with one interlude, for thirty years. At the end of that time he is visited by two nieces and a nephew, and for the remaining four-fifths of the book we see England as he shows it to them.

* * *

The vision is splendid and moving. There is nothing precious, nor sentimental in it: it is too robust for an idyl, and is, rather, epic in its range of suggestion. That is how it comes to Robinson; he finds the scene instinct with beauty and poetry, but it is always for him a narrative poem stretching back into time.

He wanders round about the encampment of the English, examines their equipment; their activities, and their trophies, and everything speaks to him of the toil and endeavor of that long pilgrimage out of the past.

* * *

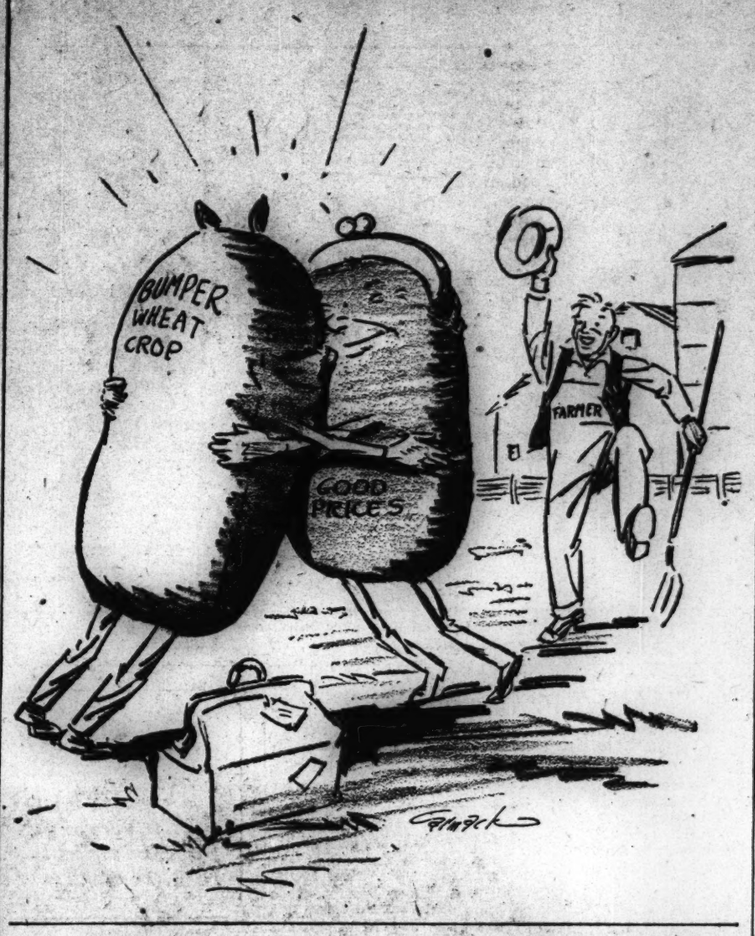
Innumerable aspects of English life and character are touched on: ancient mysteries that survive, poetry, and League football, Cotswold architecture, village life, the history of a noble family—and a hundred other matters. Lord and craftsman, poet and peasant, step up to have a word with us; and though they have been chosen as types, and are with us but a moment, they are astonishingly alive and individual. Nor does Robinson omit to take his visitors to the slums, to hear from the workless another echo of that appeal:

> . . . We are the people of England; and we have not spoken yet.
> Smile at us, pay us, pass us. But do not quite forget.

Facts and descriptions are showered upon us; and yet by some magic they are all, past and present, integrated into one vital pattern that is England. The England of Langland, of Shakespeare, and of today.

E. F.-B.

The Happy Reunion



Street Cars Are Chariots

I LIKE to ride on a street car. There's the rather ancient, dusty smell, not unlike old cities in Italy. There's the motorman who waits until you are seated, lest he jerk you by starting up too soon. And there is watching it coming toward you down the long stretch of track, a little yellow boxed on wheels which is going to carry you to a destination which no one knows but God. Shelter from the rain; a breeze in summer and warmth in winter.

* * *

The Methuen children are bound up in this taste of mine, which some find rather odd. With one of the children, I was Particular Friends after the manner of seven to sixteen years—that selfish, pleasureable, exclusive kind of friendship which wraps its two in a proud halo marked "no trespassing." It was Marya Methuen with the big brown eyes, who taught me to love street cars, because every time I went home with her, we had to ride on the interurban out to the rambling old house beside the wooded lake.

The street car had most-particularly-awful red or green plush-covered seats. Mice and moths had eaten it away in spots for nests. There were hopeful signs which read: "Don't put your feet on the seats," which had been so disregarded that the plush had disappeared along the edges, reappearing farther back like a bad hair cut.

* * *

The Methuen children took the street car both ways to school—and all eight of them went in a desultory way, although I think none of them cared greatly for that which comes out of books. Life around them was rich and varied; the seasons were an open book, each with the charm peculiar to it. There was spring, when the blossoms of the orchards perfumed the air with hypnotic daintiness; summer, with its languid heat and late evenings, when crickets chirped in the marshes accompanied by the deep bass interpolations of bull frogs. Then autumn with the brisk air and dazzling fall of scarlet and gold leaves; and finally winter with its eerie whiteness (then untouched by factory smokes), and the song of skates over the frozen lake. The Methuen children lived and dreamed through each successive season, while the future was a promising unfoldment of successive seasons like the past, more springs, more summers, more autumns, more winters. What books offered so much?

Then, too, there was the difficulty of getting to school. They had to take the interurban car which ran at infrequent intervals, carrying them the eight miles into town where schooling was procurable in the good, public, mid-western fashion of the period. Sometimes it was too cold to walk the mile to the street car stop; sometimes it was too hot; sometimes it rained; sometimes (I fear) someone simply did not want to go! So the days when all the Methuen children boarded the street car at half past seven in the morning were very few. Most often some of the family was represented. Very often, not more than one; sometimes none.

* * *

We knew the conductors as they knew us, life histories and problems taken for granted. Riding on the street car—or standing on a siding waiting for one to come from the other direction, gave ample opportunity for such exchanges. After he had torn our tickets from our books, he would sit down and sleep until the next stop. Through the open windows (in summer) came the sweet smell of fresh-cut hay to perfume the dusty plush inside. Larks darted up from the meadow grass as we passed, and soared away into the blue with their trill of ecstasy. Sometimes we got off the car to pick wintergreen berries during a long "wait," only returning to our seats when the late car bore down upon us with a warning toot, for the motor men would never dream of moving on without all their brood intact.

From that day to this, I have been constitutionally opposed to rushing. The street cars *never* hurried—except sometimes late at night. Then they tore along with a soothing rush of wind at the windows, cool and vivid with the night scents of a little inhabited countryside. There were few roads. Only the interurban, with its tracks overgrown with grass and cut so close to the brave trees that they whacked it as it passed among them, was privileged.

Because of Marya, a street car is still something of a chariot. These are city streets I travel, but I remember well.

D. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Doorway to the West

By Frank L. Perrin

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FIFTY or sixty years ago the people of the United States domiciled in the then rapidly developing sections of the Red River Valley of Minnesota and what is now known as North Dakota, looked upon the town of Winnipeg as an outpost. It was indeed just that. Beyond it to the north lay vast, unexplored areas except as they were the hunting grounds of trappers. To the west lay rich prairies but partially surveyed and charted. Railroads had, it is true, pushed their way far toward the Pacific, conquering mountains and almost limitless plains. But Manitoba was then and still is a new country in the fullest sense of the word as it is commonly understood.

So today we find the beautiful city still an outpost. The days of spectacular and hazardous pioneering have passed, because it has hewn out for itself, and for the Province of which it is the capital, an established place in the sun. But the pathway to realization and permanency has not been easy at all times. Since my last visit here some seven years ago there has been no appreciable growth. So Winnipeg stands and, for the moment, waits, realizing that none can take from her the geographical and agricultural advantages which are hers. There is that assurance of the eternal justice of all things, even mundane things, realized and reflected by our Canadian neighbors, which I admire and applaud. They are neither visionary nor adventuresome in dealing with unascertained values or "futures." I think this is as true in the matter of friendships and the bestowal of confidences as in the matter of buying and building. It is commendable, after all, and not canny, to see to it that that in which we place faith and dependence today is not likely to fail us tomorrow through any voluntary or avoidable processes of depreciation.

* * *

Today I walked along a broad street here which we "discovered" at the time of our previous visit. Its width is unusual, reminiscent of those days when there was more prairie than town and more woodchucks than people. It is as wide as Commonwealth Avenue in Boston, or Main Street in Topeka, or the long road between the White House and Capitol Hill in Washington. But I was inquisitive. If unaccompanied and unchaperoned I would, like "Fibber McGee" of the radio, have "stepped" it accurately. But this I was not permitted to do. A not too impetuous gentleman sauntered near by and I took the liberty of asking if he would tell us the width of the street. He replied, politely, that he did not know, and that he was sorry. But a happy thought struck him, apparently. "You might," he said, "write a letter to the editor." And there you are. The letter has never been answered. So like so many letters to the editor, someone seems to say. And maybe "Molly's" counterpart will observe, as Molly McGee is wont to do on the radio, "It ain't funny, McGee!"

* * *

Today I assured some friends here, though I did not promise, that I would not attempt to write much about provincial or dominion politics. But I have just returned from lunching with that erudite and accomplished political scholar, Dr. John W. Dafoe, himself a veteran editor who says he, too, has learned to leave all the detail work to younger and more ambitious men. In the hour I listened to much which tends to convince me that all the amateur vaudevillians in politics do not put on their acts in the United States or in Europe. According to our friend there are serious shoals and rocks ahead even in staid and sensible Canada unless the grip of experimentalists and those ambitious only for power and the emoluments of political power is broken.

In Manitoba there seems reasonable assurance of a bountiful wheat crop. Prices are high and here prosperity is again just around the corner. Here, rather than in Saskatchewan, the Province next to the west, there is a quite general diversification of farm products. Water is plentiful during most seasons, and where there is water there usually is milk, though they should not always go together.

Ahead, across the long miles all too quickly covered, lies the great natural wheat belt. But already I hear misgivings and prophecies of a crop failure, following an early spring of great promise. Pessimists would imitate their southern neighbors even if they are obliged to import a "dust bowl" and its accompanying vicissitudes. But I have discovered that the droughts we hear about are evasive things, usually in the next county, the next province or the next state. I hope it rains before our train reaches Edmonton.

The Wide Horizon

The Third Reich's Constitution

By J. Evelyn Williams

BERLIN

THE visitor to Germany comes sooner or later to the questions, what is the Constitution of the Third Reich? To what extent does the Weimar Constitution still function? Where is the source of power and what is the distribution of functions?

These fundamental questions are rarely discussed by the Germans themselves. Many of them will expound the advantages of their new experiment which they represent as something new in the rule of the multitude and which sooner or later, by choice or compulsion, the rest of the civilized world will have to adopt. But hitherto they have been too busy "doing things" to stop to interpret them.

It is, therefore, of interest to note the recent publication of an important new book "Verfassung" (Constitution) by Dr. Ernst Rudolf Huber, in which the National Socialist idea of a constitution is dealt with so comprehensively as to clarify the ideas of those who still imagine the fashioners of the Third Reich think of their revolution as a mere transitory change preliminary to a return to the doctrine which has underlain the democratic European structure from the French Revolution onwards.

* * *

It is perhaps not realized abroad how great a departure from German tradition the National Socialists have made in this matter of constitution-making. It is impossible to imagine Bismarck's Reich without the Constitution of 1871, or the Weimar Republic making anything but the drawing up of a constitution its initial duty. In the Third Reich, however, a written constitution has not yet been drawn up, four and a half years after Jan. 30, 1933. This does not mean, of course, that the Weimar Constitution is approved and operating today. In fact, looking back it is now clear that the spectacular assembly at the Garrison Church in Potsdam, on March 21, 1933, was not merely a political display but a constitutional act introducing a new conception of law and a new Reich.

The Weimar Constitution, though not abrogated, has disappeared for all practical purposes, since its basic ideals are anathema to the National Socialist. That Constitution defined the liberty and the rights of the individual as against the state, issues which are inconceivable in the new conception of things. There does not exist, in a National Socialist sense, according to Dr. Huber, "a personal freedom of the individual, prior or apart from the state, which the state should respect." Such "basic rights" as were set down in the Weimar Constitution have been set aside not merely for a time, but permanently.

Limitations of personal freedom (freedom of expression, rights of assembly, of property) exist only as the interests of the people (das Volk) demand. "The individual is regarded no more as an individual in a state but as a member of a national community co-operating for a common goal." The new "people's constitution," one is told, "is not for the protection of individuals and groups against the whole, but to protect the unity and entity of the people against all individualistic and group disintegrations."

* * *

All this develops from the National Socialist conception of the source of power and of the means of its application. The basis of all things is the people ("das Volk"), which knows no state boundaries but is the race (a "community of blood"), established once and for all long ago. "The people" is something quite different from "the nation" of the nineteenth century, since it has a purely racial basis. The state also is simply a means to an end. Even more important than the state is "the Movement" organized in a political party—National Socialist—which has initiated, and now inspires and guides the new state.

The National Socialist Movement and therefore the state which has arisen from it is governed by the leadership theory; that is, supreme control is not in the hands of a representative assembly but of a single leader. His self-imposed task is to discover and realize "the will of the people." This, according to Dr. Huber, can only be expressed through "a leader." Parliament is useless for this purpose since it can only effect compromises—these are not "the will of the people!" The importance of "the voice of the people" is continually emphasized here, but that voice is given the opportunity to express itself only after things have happened. Elections and plebiscites in the Third Reich are "acclamations of the people" of what the leader has already done.

The state knows no limitations: for National Socialism there can be no discussions between the state and the individual since state power is only a means to an end. The community (Das Volk) on the other hand cannot compromise with the individual concerning his "basic rights," since according to National Socialism the individual is nothing, the community, all. Under such circumstances, therefore, the German individual is not to judge for himself, such judgment is made for him.

As to a successor to Herr Hitler, all Dr. Huber ventures on this important question is that "new regulations for the appointment of a future 'Leader' have not yet been legally settled."